SEE HOW NEW KIND OF OIL SAVES YOU MONEY 3 WAYS

BY ELIMINATING STUCK VALVES AND LEAKY PISTON RINGS!

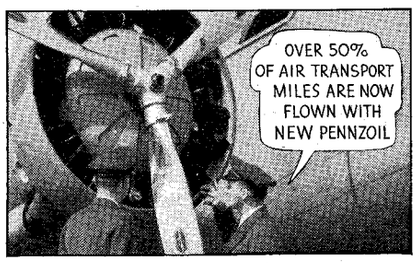
Note how sludgy deposit from *plain* oil has formed on (A) valves (B) piston rings, causing them to stick and leak. Compare with *clean* valves (C) and clean piston rings (D), lubricated with New Pennzoil. No sticky valves . . . no leaky piston rings.

NEW-TYPE PENNSYLVANIA OIL...

1. Cuts oil consumption up to 50%
2. Saves up to 15% on gasoline
3. Cuts valve and piston ring troubles 75 to 90%

ORDINARY motor oils can't stand the increased speeds and higher temperatures of today's new-type engines. This is because these oils contain damaging elements that break down under high engine heat and cause *sludge* . . . that gummy substance that forms in *plain* oil after it has been run for a time. It collects on valves and piston rings . . . wastes power, oil and gas . . . sends cars to the repair shop often.

But now comes New Pennzoil, refined by a revolutionary solvent process that *removes* these sludge-forming elements —and saves you money these 3 ways:

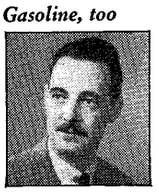


First, with sludge-forming elements removed, New Pennzoil cuts valve and piston ring repairs 75 to 90%—there is no sludge to cause valves to stick or piston rings to leak. *Second*, with sludge eliminated, New Pennzoil's tough film is *tougher*—doesn't burn up under engine heat—cuts oil consumption up to 50%. *Third*, because valves and piston rings work freely, you get better compression, power, speed, pick-up. You save up to 15% on gasoline!

New Pennzoil costs nothing extra—get it today from any bonded Pennzoil dealer. Just ask for the correct grade of New Pennzoil for *your* car.

SALESMAN CUTS HIS OIL CONSUMPTION 57%

Reports Big Savings on Gasoline, too



"I had to cut my driving costs," says Mr. Harry W. Iversen, salesman, of 6701 Colonial Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. "With New Pennzoil, I actually use less than half the oil I formerly used. I'm getting at least 2 miles more per gallon of gas. And no valve or piston ring repairs!"

THE PENNZOIL COMPANY

Executive Offices:

Oil City, Pa. • Los Angeles, Calif.

British-American Oil Co., Ltd., Canada

TOUGH-FILM

New PENNZOIL

THE OIL THAT GOES FARTHER . . . FASTER . . . SAFER

BONDED PENNZOIL DEALER — 100% Pure Pennsylvania — PENNZOIL — Safe Lubrication

Member Penn. Grade Crude Oil Ass'n Permit No. 2

Copyright, 1935, The Pennzoil Co.

The Literary Digest

for May 11, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 19 WHOLE NO. 2351

Copyright, 1935, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

* * *

CONTENTS

NEWS AND COMMENT

Topics of the Day 5
In Brief Review 7
NIRA Test Before High Court 8
Following Through With the News 8
Hoover Hits "Regimentation" 8
No Third Party—Coughlin 8
News and Comment From the National Capital 15
They Stand Out From the Crowd 26
Weekly Chart of Congressional Action 43

FOREIGN COMMENT

Topics of the Day Abroad 9
Filipino Extremist Rebellion 10
Oil Revenge in Manchuria 10
Cuba's General Election 10
"Nobody in Germany Wants War"—Hitler 11

CURRENT OPINION 12

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Relief-Work, Conservation for Souls 18
Congress in a Harem 19
In the News 19

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Barleycorn in the Gas-Tank 16
Surveying the Week's Science News 17

LETTERS AND ART

The Desperation of a Provincial Lady 20
The Arts Also Are Olympic 28
One Man Shatters Rule 28
Statements and Exhibit 28
Buddha and Tibet's Art 28
Orchestra to Westward 28
Poet's Home Restored 28
On the Current Screen 30
Among the Outstanding Books 35

CURRENT POETRY 31

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 3
Topics in Brief 14
From Our Readers to Our Readers 42
The Spice of Life 44

PLAYING THE GAME

The Time Factor in Contract Bridge 22
No More Swaddling-Clothes 36
Firecrackers and Fists 37
"Knights of the Air" 38
Omaha Wins the Derby 39

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Your Billions—Whence and Whither? 24
Wall Street Inflation Hopes Disappointed 40
Steel Merger Is Upheld 41
Bond Market Lingo 41
New Exchange Management 41

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00 six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal*, *discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

dinosaur.—"J. L. H.," Sanford, Me.—The correct pronunciation is *dai'no-sor—ai* as in *aisle*, first *o* as in *obey*, second *o* as in *or*. The word is derived from the Greek *deinos*, terrible, through *deos*, terror: a combining form, plus the Greek *sauros*, lizard.

hat, raising the.—"T. J. T.," Norton, Va.—Raising the hat in deference to a lady is still a mark of a gentleman. If she stops to speak with him, he will remove his hat for the conversation, and carry it in his hand unless, because of his age or of inclement weather, she requests him to replace it. If so, he will again raise his hat when she leaves. The fact that some young men in college ignore the courtesy does not affect gentlemanly behavior.

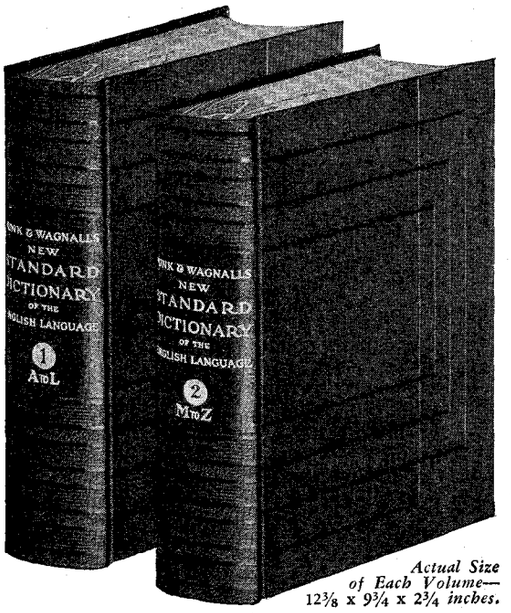
The origin of the courtesy is speculative. One version is that it arose in the days of chivalry when, in deference to his superiors and to ladies, a knight removed his headgear.

name and address.—"M. H. C.," Westmont, N. J.—The unity of idea in such a phrase as *name and address* in the sentence, "Notice is to be sent to each creditor whose *name and address* is given," is so strong that it may be treated as a singular with perfect propriety when the speaker or writer is thinking of the subject as a single fact or single operation. It is to be borne in mind, however, that one of the meanings of the word *address* embraces the *name* of a person, the number of his residence on the street where he lives, and the town and state or country in which that residence is situated.

Penelope.—"A. D. M.," Central Falls, R. I.—The correct pronunciation of the name *Penelope* is *pi-nel'o-pi—i's* as in *habit*, *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*.

plebiscite.—"C. G.," Troy, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation is *pleb'i-sit—e* as in *get*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*.

proficient, efficient.—"L. A.," Findlay, O.—*Proficient* and *efficient* are almost interchangeable, but not quite. *Proficiency* denotes skill, as does *efficiency*. But the latter introduces an element of mental capacity not connoted by the former. To illustrate: Two workmen may be equally *proficient*, equally facile with their tools. They are given identical jobs. One arranges his tools orderly, so that there will be no lost time in the performance of the job; the other mislays his tools and loses much time in finding them. The first is *efficient;* the second is not. Similarly, a woman may be a *proficient*, a capable housekeeper; but not nearly as *efficient* as she would be with modern mechanical aids.



Actual Size of Each Volume— 12⅜ x 9¾ x 2¾ inches.

The One Great Authority on Words!

Make This Dictionary PAY FOR ITSELF!

A contractor was awarded $6,331.90, which he might otherwise have lost, because the Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary so clearly defined a "cofferdam."

A delicatessen store-owner faced a heavy fine and possible imprisonment because the State Legislature had not defined what constituted a "meal," when the Standard Dictionary definition of the word was accepted by the Court, *and saved him.*

Under the State law that made it unlawful to carry a "pistol," a man was indicted for carrying a "revolver." The Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary definition of a "revolver" prevented the culprit from escaping the consequences on a technicality.

A shoemaker was able to retain possession of a finishing-machine and continue the support of his family, through the Court's taking full recognition of the Standard Dictionary definition of the word "apparatus."

A fisherman recovered damages for the partial destruction of his nets, and his subsequent loss of the means of plying his trade, because the definitions of the word "net," as given by the Standard Dictionary, prevented the defendant from evading justice on a technicality.

In Home and Office

Wouldn't such a dictionary prove a great protection to you in your home or in your office? The cases mentioned above are taken from actual Court records. While it is in no sense a law dictionary, the Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is noted the world over for its clear, precise, understandable definitions, and is accepted by the Courts as a final resort in the definitions of words.

For Your Protection

You should find it of the greatest value not only in safeguarding yourself from using words that later might cause you trouble, but also in providing you with a condensed record of the world's knowledge in all its branches for your use culturally, socially, and in your business.

Get the Facts

Don't fail to investigate this truly remarkable dictionary—it may save you many times its cost, and in addition prove your greatest source of information for many years to come.

Here are a few details of the superior character and quality of the Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary. But be sure to write to us for *all* the facts.

Over 455,000 Words Spelled, Pronounced, Defined, and Traced

- Covers its entire contents under One Alphabetical Order.
- Gives the common, present-day meaning of words first.
- Presents a consensus of correct pronunciation by the decision of 25 Experts from the leading educational institutions of the English-speaking world.
- Makes a point of definition by definitive statement.
- Gives the rules governing the formation of the plurals of nouns, correct forms of address, etc.
- Makes a point of systematically correcting the common errors of speech.
- Gives 7,500 separate lists of synonyms, with discussion of more than 23,500 synonymous terms.
- Gives antonyms—5,000 of them.

Complete Information FREE

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Dept. 1506
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

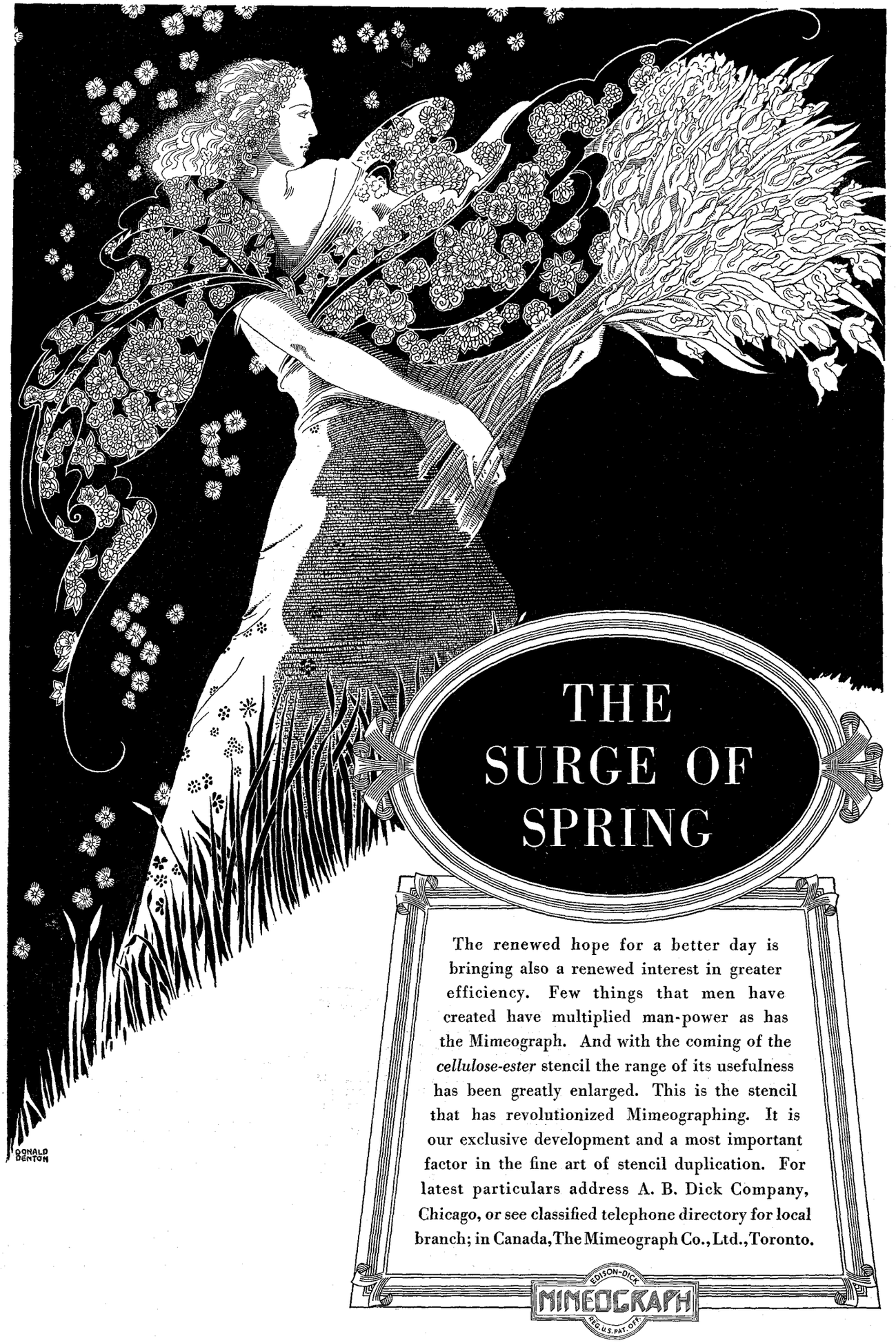
Please give me, free of all cost or obligation, complete information about the two-volume Duroyd-bound edition of The Funk and Wagnalls Unabridged New Standard Dictionary.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE SURGE OF SPRING

The renewed hope for a better day is bringing also a renewed interest in greater efficiency. Few things that men have created have multiplied man-power as has the Mimeograph. And with the coming of the *cellulose-ester* stencil the range of its usefulness has been greatly enlarged. This is the stencil that has revolutionized Mimeographing. It is our exclusive development and a most important factor in the fine art of stencil duplication. For latest particulars address A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, or see classified telephone directory for local branch; in Canada, The Mimeograph Co., Ltd., Toronto.

EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1935

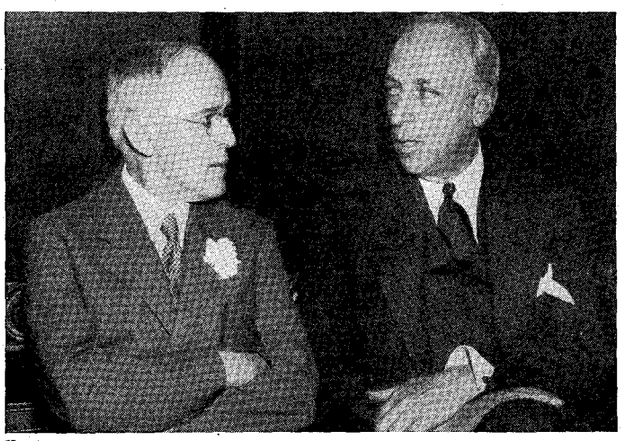
TOPICS OF THE DAY

Chamber of Commerce Holds Field-Day for New Deal Critics, but President Roosevelt Is Not Impressed; Green, American Federation of Labor Head, Accuses Chamber of "Conspiracy"; Hopkins Denounces Blocking "Minority"; Wagner Defends Collective Bargaining

Critics of New Deal measures had a field-day at the twenty-third annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce last week.

Yet, according to H. I. Harriman, retiring President of the organization, such criticism is in itself a healthy sign, as "an indication that the crisis in our economic life is passing."

Mr. Harriman, who thinks that "the New Deal has attempted much that is good but it has tried to do too much in too short a time," blended his blame with praise. Some of the other speakers, however, poured out their protestations nearly or wholly straight.



Keystone

H. I. Harriman, left, *retiring President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and his successor, Harper Sibley*

Some present and former members of the Administration defended it in addresses before the assembled business men. Counter-attack, however, came less from New Dealers than from delegates to a special labor convention which likewise assembled in Washington last week, at the call of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green accused the Chamber of a "conspiracy" to have Congress shelve Federation-favored legislation.

Whether or not the critical tone at the Chamber's convention indicates that the economic crisis is passing, it is certain that the convention opened in an atmosphere of optimism.

A day or two earlier, President Roosevelt, in his latest fireside talk to the American people, had remarked that "Never since my inauguration in March, 1933, have I felt so unmistakably the atmosphere of recovery."

Optimistic View

And on the same day, the National Association of Manufacturers, noting that "virtually every business index studied points upward at this time," declared that the country "is closer to breaking the back of the depression than at any time since 1932."

Despite—or perhaps because of—this, speaker after speaker lashed out against developments under the Roosevelt régime.

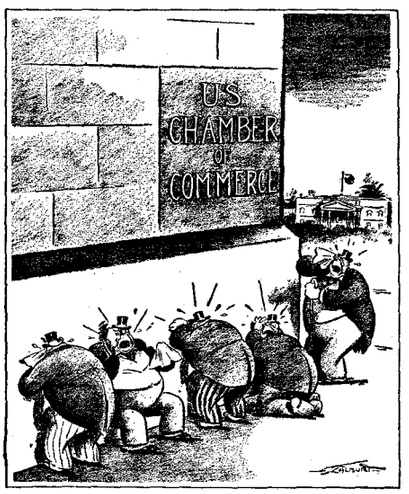
Silas Strawn, former President of the Chamber, was "tired of the Administration's dawdling and boon-doggling."

Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, deplored "drastic and defamatory statements" regarding public utilities from New Deal quarters.

William B. Bell, President of the American Cyanamid Company, calling for abolition of the NRA, the AAA and other New Deal measures, urged the Government to "remove the obstacles from the track of prosperity."

Forney Johnston, Alabama lawyer and opponent of the TVA experiment, called the New Deal "a witch's dance of uncoordinated legislation."

So it went. There were defenders of New Deal policies among the speakers—for example, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and some business men unconnected with the Administration—but these were not many. The trend of the speechmaking was all the other way.



The Wailing Wall!

—Talburt in the Washington Daily News

The same was true, even more strikingly true, of the resolutions adopted by the Chamber at its final session. Commenting upon them after his election as President to succeed Mr. Harriman, Harper Sibley preferred not to call them "antagonistic." He echoed an idea of Mr. Harriman's and explained that "the business patient is just a vigorous and vociferous convalescent."

Mr. Sibley, who was born in New York City and now lives in Rochester, knows President Roosevelt well, attended Groton and Harvard with him, in fact. He is fifty, a lawyer and a banker, with large farming and ranching interests in New York, Illinois, California, and Canada. He is also a leader in religious, philanthropic and civic circles, notably in the Y.M.C.A. Tall, lean, impeccably tailored, he is an out-of-doors man when he has time to be.

Difference of Opinion

"I will seek conferences with the President with a view to a cooperative effort toward recovery," he said last week, "and I hope to do it in a friendly spirit, but upon the basis of a clear difference of opinion."

The difference of opinion was perfectly clear. President Roosevelt came out for five specific parts of his legislative program in his recent fireside talk. The Chamber expressed opposition to four of the five.

The President is heart and soul for the social security bill, which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. The Chamber questioned "the propriety as well as the constitutionality" of this measure and urged that action upon it be postponed.

The President, in principle, indorsed the bill to alter the Federal Reserve System which the House has been debating recently. The Chamber thought the effect of parts of the bill "would be to subject the operations of the system to a greatly increased danger of political domination."

The President favored pending legisla-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

© Harris & Ewing

Senator David I. Walsh, left, *and William Green of the A. F. of L. put their heads together on the Wagner Bill*

tion to eliminate most public-utility holding companies. The Chamber concluded that such holding companies "have undoubtedly conferred upon large areas benefits which they otherwise would have lacked."

The President indicated that the National Industrial Recovery Act should be extended in substantially its present form. The Chamber declared that NIRA should be permitted to expire in June and that a substitute law should be enacted "for a definitely limited period on a temporary and voluntary basis."

Other Obstacles

Besides the opposition of the Chamber, two other hurdles bobbed up last week before the President's plan to extend the NIRA. One was the attitude of the Senate Finance Committee, which reported a bill to narrow NIRA's scope and shorten its expectation of life. Under this bill, price-fixing would be eliminated from virtually all codes and all commerce within any one State would be removed from the NRA's jurisdiction.

The second hurdle was the United States Supreme Court, which last week heard arguments on the Schechter poultry case, expected to test the constitutionality of the NIRA from top to bottom. (See Page 8.)

The clash between the New Deal and the Chamber of Commerce over NIRA extension and other measures was dramatized for the average person by the President's failure to address or send a message of greeting to the convention. Custom dictates that a President do one thing or the other.

Two years ago, President Roosevelt delivered a speech before the convention. Last year he sent a message, which, however, sounded a somewhat sharp note by declaring that "It is time to stop crying 'wolf' and to cooperate in working for recovery."

At the White House and at the Chamber's convention it was explained that no snub to the Chamber had been intended, but newspapers nevertheless made much of the incident. They also made much of an apparent split in the ranks of the convention delegates.

It was observed when, a few hours after the Chamber had adopted its resolutions, a score or more of prominent delegates who are also members of the Commerce Department's Business and Advisory Council paid a call at the White House. Contrary to the spirit of the Chamber's resolutions, they recommended a two-year extension of the NIRA, in modified form, and registered a general approval of the social security program.

President Roosevelt was not much impressed by the Chamber's opposition. Organizations, he feels, often distort the opinions of a majority of their members. The President believes he has the support of most business men, and indicated as much to his callers that afternoon.

On May 3, the directors of the American Petroleum Institute voted opposition to enlargement of the NIRA.

A few men representing "a small minority of the business interests" are blocking the President's program, Relief Administrator Hopkins told a New York audience on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor followed up its one-day rally by intensive lobbying in Washington.

Labor Legislation

Besides the social-security bill and the new NIRA, the Federation favors the Wagner Trade Disputes Bill and the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill—both of which were opposed by the Chamber of Commerce—as well as the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill.

Before William Green, whose rosy cheeks and firm jaws make him look more like a prosperous small-town merchant than like the President of the A. F. of L., could get this program indorsed by the labor rally, however, it was necessary to subdue a vociferous minority which argued for "direct action" because "the only answer big business knows is force."

Green, an Elk and a life-long Democrat who neither smokes nor drinks, told the 400 delegates that if labor's legislative policies are shelved, "then I say democracy in our nation has perished forever."

The convention cheered an announcement by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts that the Senate's Labor Committee had reported the Wagner Bill favorably.

Declaring that "at least 25 per cent. of the labor disputes in recent years have resulted from denials of the procedure of collective bargaining," Robert F. Wagner, genial Senator from New York, hopes to "confer on workers those rights which employers now enjoy."

The Wagner Bill

His bill would write into the statute-books the right of labor to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing without coercion from employers; would create an appeal-court to settle controversies, and would outlaw company-dominated unions.

The Thirty-Hour Week Bill, now in committee, was formulated by Senator Hugo L. Black, small, dark-haired Alabama lawyer, and was supported in the House by Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Labor Committee and a former song-and-dance man.

It provides that "no article or commodity shall be shipped, transported or delivered in interstate or foreign commerce which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which any person was permitted to work more than five days in any week or more than six hours in any day."

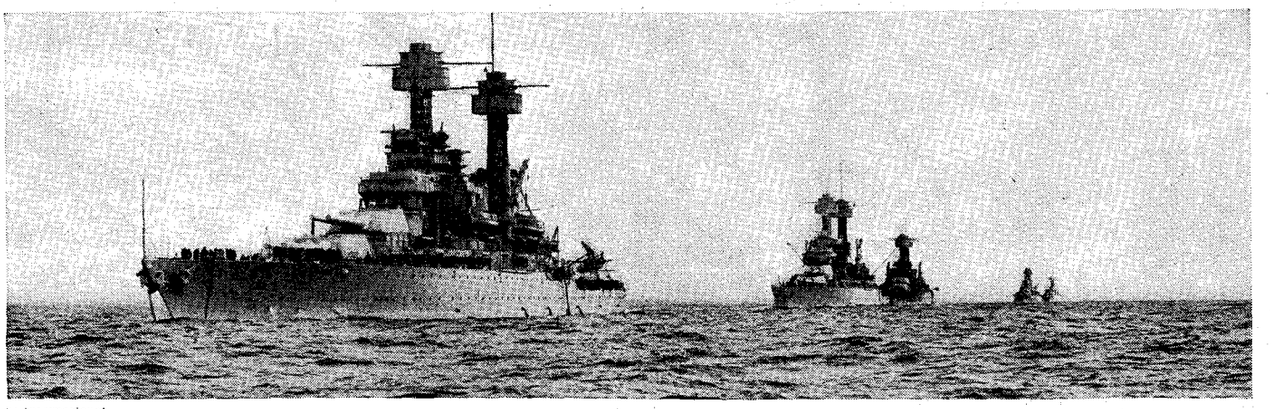
Senator Joseph F. Guffey, pioneer oil producer of Pittsburgh, is the author of the coal bill which would tax output to finance the bituminous coal reserves and would relocate and rehabilitate displaced miners.

While labor was lobbying, an automobile strike started in the Toledo plant which manufactures transmissions for Chevrolet and Pontiac cars. A committee, claiming

Keystone

***Not Moscow but New York:** Women marchers singing the* Internationale *in May Day demonstration that was peaceful and gay*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



© International

Somewhere in the Pacific: The United States battle-fleet steams west for large-scale maneuvers

representation of 90 per cent. of the employees, charged an uncompromising attitude of the management toward collective bargaining. The company announced an offer of a 5 per cent. increase in all wages. Successive sympathetic walkouts or closure orders from General Motors headquarters in Detroit shut plants in eight cities.

Edward F. McGrady, stocky, soft-spoken Assistant Secretary of Labor and Federal "trouble-shooter," was called from Washington for secret conferences with executives of the General Motors Corporation in an effort to return the 25,000 affected workers to their jobs.

In Brief Review

Secret Maneuvers, Synthetic Storm: The Aleutian Islands, volcanic, sub-Arctic stepping-stones looped across the southern end of the Bering Sea, have been called "The American Garden of Fireworks." There, according to Father Bernard Rosecrans Hubbard, the "glacier priest," generate the hurricanes and gales which lash America.

And there, this week, a synthetic storm was brewing as the United States rushed nearly a million tons of fighting craft and 50,000 officers and men to a secret rendezvous in the North Pacific—the greatest assemblage of fighting forces since the World War. The Aleutians, where a vanguard of mine-layers, mine-sweepers and planes arrived last week, are a part of the great 5,000,000-square-mile California - Alaska-Hawaii triangle where the maneuvers are taking place.

Until June 10, 177 surface ships and four carriers of 477 planes, 85 per cent. of the nation's total sea-strength, will participate in secret maneuvers. With radios silenced and decks darkened at night—not even a cigarette glowing—they are working out Problem Sixteen in war-time secrecy. Besides testing the nation's coast defense, and the military and naval strategy involved, they are trying out a new aircraft-carrier, five new heavy cruisers and two new destroyers.

Aboard the Battle-ship *Pennsylvania*, Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves, tall, lean, tight-lipped one-time football-player and aviator, is directing and umpiring the games.

Altho this year's maneuvers are being held further westward, in strange waters and closer to Japan than any previous mimic wars, Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson has given assurance that at no time will the ships come nearer than 2,000 miles to Japan. (From the westernmost of the Aleutians to the northernmost of the Japanese-owned Kuril string is 620 miles.)

Meanwhile in Japan, which is planning her own Western Pacific naval maneuvers for July, Admiral Frank B. Upham, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, his men from the flag-ship *Augusta*, and Destroyer Squadron Five, were being entertained on a good-will mission.

The Japanese had previously been advised in an open letter signed by 301 religious and educational leaders: "While these maneuvers may have been ordered simply as a part of the routine idea of naval men to exercise the fleet from time to time in such ways as will promote technical efficiency, they can hardly escape misinterpretation by sensation-mongers and individuals in each nation who are in position to profit from fear and suspicion."

The Japanese games will be held just west of the International Dateline, where Monday is Sunday, closer to United States territory than ever before, but still thousands of miles off Continental United States.

Japan last winter formally denounced the 5-5-3 ratio of the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty following her unsuccessful efforts at London to get Britain and the United States to grant equality of armaments.

* * *

Senate Scrutiny: Senators like investigating. Hence it was more than fitting for the Senate to take May Day to order an inquiry into the allotment of the $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund. There was no debate on Senator James Couzens's resolution that the Appropriations Committee examine distribution of FERA funds.

Following this action, Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Administrator, made public his $81,883,125 allotment for May unemployment-relief. Only Illinois, which refused to raise its share, $3,300,000 monthly, for relief, was left off the list; but Mr. Hopkins would not award more money to Georgia to pay rural teachers. This responsibility is Governor Talmadge's, not the Government's, Mr. Hopkins decided.

Meanwhile, reports to the New York *Times* on Monday indicated a decline in the number of families and total number of persons requiring relief. Many States reported the peak of the burden had been reached at the end of April, in some cases at the beginning of that month. More optimistic reports came from Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Georgia.

* * *

Air-Frontiers: Nowhere are there better neighbors than the United States and Canada. No fence divides their back yards. For three days last week there was huffy talk back and forth, but it died down even more speedily than it arose.

Representative John J. McSwain, Democrat, of South Carolina, caused the strain. His House Military Affairs Committee had been holding secret hearings on the Wilcox Air-Base Bill. Brig. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, formerly Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, told the Committee about six strategic areas designated as defensive centers, and added:

"I should be very glad to put in the bill the Great Lakes area, but I could not put it in the bill because of the Canadian situation.

"You will notice No. 7 in my bill is camouflaged. It is called 'intermediate' stations for transcontinental flights, but it means the same thing." After General Kilbourne had mentioned the "century-old principle that our Canadian border needs no defense," the clause was struck out.

Ottawa asked Washington for data on the camouflaged air-base. President Roosevelt rebuked the Committee for making secret testimony public, gave assurance that the United States would "live up to not only the letter, but the spirit, of our treaties relating to permanent disarmament of our 3,000 miles of common boundary."

Chairman McSwain took full responsibility for publication of the evidence, absolving the "overworked" clerk who had slipped and the two high-ranking Army officers who had understood their testimony was confidential.

Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister of Canada, said no one north of the border believed the United States intended departing from the traditional good-neighbor policy. The "incident" no longer was an incident.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Following Through With the News

Moisture in the "Dust-Bowl": Snow, sleet, and rain, over the week-end, cleared the dust-laden air of the Western "dust-bowl," from Kansas to the Texas Panhandle, for the first time since January.

Already the loss from the winter wheat-crop for summer seed is fixed at $30,000,000. A normal spring rainfall will assure pasturage and crops in the area.

* * *

Mellon Tax Case: Andrew W. Mellon's income-tax hearing, after eleven weeks of proceedings in Pittsburgh, was removed to Washington last week as government counsel replied to his charges of "politics."

Acme

Mrs. Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, twenty-eight, and her four children arrive in America to seek a pardon for her husband who escaped to Germany after his conviction as a draft-dodger

"It is Mr. Mellon's creed that $200,000,000 can do no wrong; our offense consists in doubting it," declared Robert H. Jackson, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

* * *

New Flight Record: Flying with perfect ease and enjoying a hearty meal at the same time, the three men in charge of the TWA "mystery" plane, stood by while the radio beam guided the plane's course and the robot pilot kept the ship on an even keel.

Coming from Los Angeles, the ship landed at the Floyd Bennett Field last week with a new transcontinental flight record for transport-planes, having crossed the Continent in eleven hours and five minutes.

* * *

Arizona Wins: In a region where more men have been killed over water than over gold, the decision of the Supreme Court in refusing to grant an injunction asked by the Government, against interference by Arizona with construction of the Parker Dam, was acclaimed.

* * *

Coast-to-Coast: Latest get-rich-quick scheme, the "send-a-dime" chain-letter, last week had spread from its birthplace, Denver, to both Coasts—New York and Los Angeles, but not San Francisco, where the inhabitants, according to the Postmaster, are "too sane for such a racket."

NIRA Test Before High Court

Supreme Bench's Decision in Schechter Poultry Case Probably Will Shape Phraseology of New Recovery Legislation

Whatever type of National Recovery Act Congress eventually chooses probably will depend upon the Supreme Court's decision on the Schechter case, which the court took under advisement after arguments closed last week.

The A. L. A. Schechter Live Poultry Corporation of Brooklyn, the Schechter Market, and the four Schechter brothers were indicted last July on sixty counts for alleged conspiracy and violation of the fair-practise provisions of the poultry-dealers' code. In August, forty-one of the indictments were sustained, and, in November, the Schechters were convicted in district court.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the conviction, declaring that the code was constitutional, and valid in its trade-practise provisions, but that the Government was not justified in the minimum wage and hour provisions.

The case was plucked from obscurity when the Government seized upon it as a test of its important wage and hour provisions in the NIRA. The Government had appealed to the Supreme Court on these two counts, and the Schechters on nineteen.

Donald R. Richberg, long NRA's General Counsel, and now its acting chief, appeared before the court for the Government. Veteran of many famous legal battles tho he is, he never has had a case of greater importance.

Mr. Richberg pointed out that the NRA law "was enacted for the purpose of checking the progressive destruction of industry, to make possible an orderly advance by industry instead of a disorderly retreat."

Fair Practises Defined

"The standards of fair competition which were set up are the same standards as recognized before the codes were adopted," he added. "These standards have been recognized in the common law. They were the accepted practises of the industries involved. All the NRA did was crystallize this expression of fair practises."

Frederick H. Wood, who summed up for the defense, insisted that the Schechters were not subject to the NRA because they were engaged in intrastate business only, since the poultry was purchased by local dealers after shipments had "come to rest" at their destination.

"The Government would give to the commerce clause," he concluded, "if the fundamental basis of the argument is carried to its logical conclusion, an interpretation which would be destructive of our dual system of Government, and subversive of our political, social, and economic institutions under the Constitution."

A touch of comedy was injected into the somber workings of justice when Joseph Heller, of Schechter counsel, explained that "straight-killing" means "you have got to put your hand in the coop and take out whichever chicken comes to you. You hand the chicken to the rabbi, who slaughters it."

He admitted that it would be a puzzler if the chickens were huddled into a single end of the crate, and the court laughed.

No Third Party—Coughlin

"Patriotic interest in the old parties must be revived," Father Charles E. Coughlin told his radio followers on Sunday night, denying that the United States needed a third party.

At the same time he appealed to the 8,000,000 members of his National Union for Social Justice to "wire your Senator immediately, demanding passage of the soldier's bonus according to the Patman plan and not the Vinson plan which wants only graft for the banker."

"We seek to establish no so-called third party," he said, "but, rather, to cross the center aisle which divides each House of Congress and force the Representative or Senator desirous of our support to commit himself to the principles of social justice.

"With that plan of procedure, we can preserve our democracy and deal a death-blow to those upstart dictators who are endeavoring to pervert the American system of living, and to those venal-minded politicians who seek votes because they have hitch-hiked a ride on a party band-wagon."

Renewing his attack on Father Coughlin and Senator Huey P. Long, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, in an advance copy of a speech which was scheduled to be delivered last Monday night before the Young Democrats of Kentucky, denounced "the proposal for a marriage between Share-the-Wealth and Social Justice."

"Young voters in this country will do no more than throw away their ballot and their money," he said, "if they ally themselves with any such political will-o'-the-wisps and nine-day wonders as these."

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, whom Senator Long has called "Lord Corn Wallace," planned to defend the New Deal Saturday night at Alexandria, Louisiana, near where Huey Long was born. He was invited to speak by farmers' groups.

Hoover Hits "Regimentation"

Briefly, but caustically, ex-President Hoover spoke out against "regimentation" before 300 of America's leading social-service workers last Sunday in San Francisco. His speech approached more nearly to paramount recovery issues than any public statement he has made since his letter to the Young Republicans at Sacramento, and his comment on the gold-clause decision.

"Our people are not ready to be turned into a national zoo, our citizens classified, labeled, and directed by a form of self-approved keepers," he warned.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

King George's Empire-Wide Jubilee; MacDonald Stresses Peace Policy of Britain, France, and Italy; Goering Vaunts Air-Strength; Franco-Russian Pact Not Aimed at Any Nation

Festivities, which will last in various forms for months to come in celebration of the quarter-century reign of King George V—May 6, 1910 to May 6, 1935—began last Monday. Throughout the far-flung empire of the King-Emperor nearly 450,000,000 people, from the tropical native villages of Africa to the frozen farthest north of Canada, gave testimony of their loyalty, respect, and affection.

In London the greatest ceremonial and pageantry any one could remember began with a religious thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The whole city was ablaze with the color of flags, bunting, and flowers. Vast crowds had poured into the British capital from the provinces and from overseas, and took possession of it in good temper, and "occasional hilarity."

A sharp contrast to all this gaiety took place in Britain's historic House of Commons the previous Thursday when, before an audience of tense members and spectators, Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, at the opening of a full-dress debate on foreign affairs, declared that Great Britain, France, and Italy were united in a policy of peace that "threatens no one" and, he added, "every other nation which contemplates peace will be welcomed into this free companionship."

"Ominous" Decision

The tall, rugged Prime Minister expressed surprize that, when informal Anglo-German naval conversations had been scheduled to begin, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Government should have announced a submarine program "which she never could have imagined to be of no concern to us."

The German decision was described as "ominous," but Mr. MacDonald declared the British were still prepared "without in any way conceding the right to disregard any treaty provisions, to receive German representatives in London for the contemplated preliminary naval conversations."

Also, he solemnly reaffirmed the pledge made last November by Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, saying that "in no circumstances will we accept any position of inferiority with regard to whatever air-force may be raised by Germany in the future."

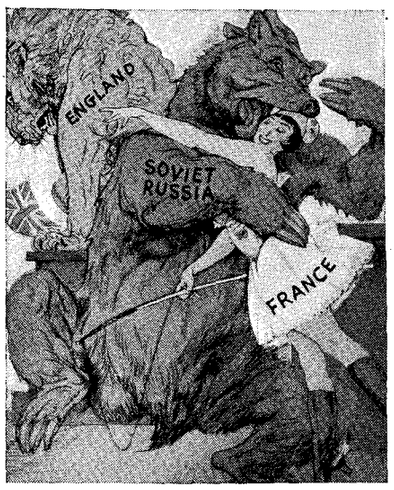
In announcing the acceleration and expansion of the British Air-Force program, however, the Prime Minister expressed the hope that the proposed Five-Power western air-pact, if agreed upon, might be the basis for limitation of air-forces.

Latest official comparisons at London gave Germany 800 to 850 planes. This figure in general was said to equal the number of all the Royal Air Force's first-line craft throughout the Empire.

Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Minister of Aviation and Prussian Premier, ever vividly uniformed personage, was honored at a luncheon given for him on May 2 and for his bride, the former actress, Emmi Sonnemann, by foreign press correspondents at Berlin.

Instead of the usual table platitudes, General Goering announced that while as late as a year ago Germans could honestly say that the Reich was disarmed in the air save for a handful of experimental planes, now by a manufacturing process "original and unique" in the annals of aviation the Nazi Government had discovered a way of turning out pursuit planes and bombers wholesale, as a Ford plant turns out automobiles.

He emphasized the fact that the German air-weapon is so strong that "whoever attacks Germany will meet a very hard resistance in the air," and he added that "what the German Air Force possesses today in engines and machines is the most modern that there is anywhere."



A German View of France's Risks Between the Lion and the Bear

—Kladderadatsch *(Berlin)*

"In Hands of England"

To Lady Grace Drummond-Hay, a noted British journalist and world traveler, General Goering, in an interview copyrighted by the New York *Times* Company and NANA, Inc., declared:

"Peace or war in England lies in the hands of England and of the English people. England need only refrain from encouraging France and not let herself be dragged into quarrels on the Continent."

The first recruits for Germany's new conscript army will be drafted on October 1 to serve one year. This will initiate Hitler's "big army" program, announced on March 16. The last week in April, French "war babies," 120,000 strong, had been streaming to the colors in Paris, to swell the number under arms in France to 420,000. In cities and villages throughout the land, the conscripts—born while the big guns of the World War were roaring—thronged railway stations leaving for barracks for the start of their eighteen months' training period.

Wide World

Born at the start of the last war, a French conscript of the Class of 1914 now bids farewell to his wife and small son on leaving Paris to join his regiment

Franco-Russian Pact

At Paris, Pierre Laval, the French Foreign Minister, and Vladimir Potemkin, the Soviet Ambassador, signed the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact.

It was insisted by both signatories that the pact was not directed against any one and was open to all to sign.

According to the terms of the pact the two nations agree to consult each other if either is faced by the threat of aggression on its European borders, and to lend mutual aid in cases of unprovoked aggression. The pact is limited to conflicts which may arise in Europe.

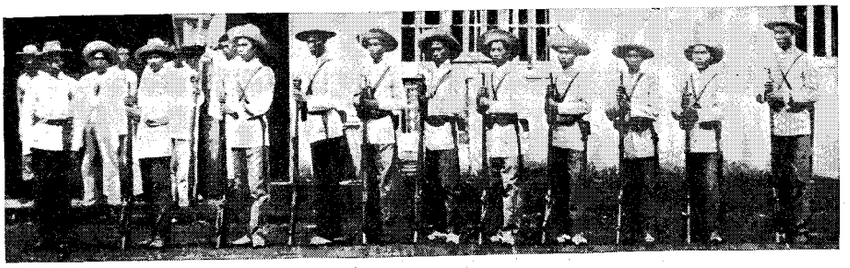
Venice United Press cables said that a firmer, yet not quite solid, front had been organized there last Sunday during the Three-Power conference on Central European and Danubian problems among Italian, Hungarian and Austrian representatives.

Proposals growing out of relations between France and the Little Entente—Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia—may be incorporated into a Danubian pact to be sought next month in Rome.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Filipino Extremist Rebellion

Sakdalistas, "Radical, but Sincere," Take Arms Against Constabulary in Uprising Against Proposed Commonwealth Government



Wide World

A detachment of the Philippine Constabulary

Filipino extremists, called Sakdalistas, staged uprisings last week in Laguna Province, southeast, and in Bulacan Province, north, of Manila. In clashes between Constabulary and Sakdalistas, at least sixty-one were reported killed.

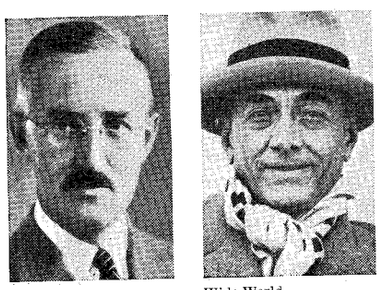
On May 3, the Constabulary announced that it had crushed the attempted revolt, and that the scattered marauding bands of Sakdalistas were melting away rapidly before a concerted Constabulary drive.

Sakdalistas favor immediate independence for the Philippines, and oppose leadership of Senate President Manuel Quezon. Under the Independence Act, the Philippines are to go through a ten-year transitional period before obtaining freedom. A plebiscite for ratification of the Commonwealth Constitution will be held on May 14.

Communist Gains

Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy, who had been in Washington on official business, but, taken ill, had gone to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, expressed regret that blood had been shed.

He told the press he was familiar with the Sakdal movement, "which is radical, but is being carried on by sincere people." Governor General Murphy also said that, as soon as his health permitted, he would return to the Philippines to undertake to improve conditions.



Wide World

Joseph R. Hayden, left, *and Manuel Quezon*

He characterized Sakdalista outbreaks as of a provincial character, and not a major political challenge to fulfilment of the Filipino Independence Act. Growth of the Communist movement in the Islands, he pointed out, had been shown by recent strikes in Manila and elsewhere.

"The Sakdalistas have no great strength, and are not as great a problem as the Communists in some large American cities," he said, adding, however, that the problem would not be ignored.

Sakdal, name of the rebel political group, is a Tagalog word meaning "exposure of government abuses."

The name was given to a weekly newspaper founded by Benigno Ramos.

The newspaper gained a circulation reaching into the thousands despite the fact that it was barred from the mails.

Senator Quezon insisted that the Sakdalistas operated on a "purely racketeering basis." He described Ramos as "a rather irresponsible demagog," who at one time was in his employ in the Senate, but was later "discharged from the service."

The term Sakdalistas, according to a Manila United Press cable, often is broadly applied in the Philippines to radical advocates in general. Some Sakdalistas are professed Communists. Authorities say there has been some contact between them, but that such an association has not been an important factor in insular affairs.

Oil Revenge in Manchuria

Has the once-guaranteed Open Door in Manchuria been slammed shut by Japanese-sponsored Manchukuo? American, British, and Netherlands oil-interests apparently believe that it has been. They are to shut up shop and retire from the field. Irritated over Manchukuo's fuel-oil distribution monopoly, these non-Oriental companies, as a Parthian gesture, may refuse to deal with the Oil Monopoly Bureau.

To Britain's Foreign Office, Japan, despite Tokyo official disclaimers for responsibility as to Hsinking's actions, is the villain of the piece. Protesting the petroleum monopoly, Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that the South Manchuria Railway, large shareholder in the Manchurian Oil Company, was "well-known to be controlled by the Japanese Government."

Thus goes Nippon's battle for adequate oil-supply, possible weak point in Japanese naval strategy. That Navy needs approximately 400,000 tons of fuel-oil annually. For non-military use Japan requires 1,800,000 tons a year, making a grand total of 2,200,000 tons annual consumption.

To meet this, Japan produces 242,000 tons annually, gets 35,000 tons from Japanese-owned Formosa (Taiwan), and 25,000 tons from Japanese-fostered Manchukuo. This totals 302,000 tons, one-seventh of her peace-time consumption from controlled oil-fields.

Wells in the Russian-owned northern half of Sakhalin (Karafuto) are leased by a Japanese company. This production approximates 200,000 tons annually. Thus Japan has an easily-accessible annual quota of only half-a-million tons. The rest must be imported.

To swell reserves, oil-shale deposits in Manchukuo, part of the Fushun coal-fields, are being developed. Virtually all crude oil obtained from these expensively worked deposits is sold to Japan's Navy.

One of the Manchukuo government oil-monopoly provisions is storage at Dairen of three years' normal supply. With foreign oil-companies quitting, Manchukuo is likely to face serious temporary shortage of fuel-oil, for the Dairen refinery and other local sources at most can supply only 80 per cent. of Manchurian requirements.

In the event of war, the Japanese fleet would need oil. It is reported in naval intelligence circles that Japan has 400,000 tons, a year's peace-time supply, in storage. Double that would be needed for war.

Hence, the withdrawal of foreign oil-companies from Manchukuo may have hitherto unthought-of repercussions.

Cuba's General Election

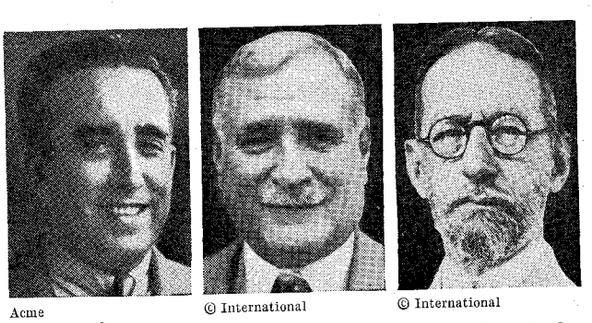
An official announcement at Havana on April 30 that four of the most prominent political organizations in Cuba had agreed to hold general elections on November 1 somewhat surprized the public, because the Constituent Assembly elections had been planned for August.

The elections agreement was signed by the Nationalist Party, to which President Carlos Mendieta y Montefur belongs.

The National Democratic Party, which is headed by ex-President Mario G. Menocal, a scholarly Castilian, also signed.

The third signatory was the Republican Party, led by Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez.

The Liberal Party, once led by ex-President Machado, also agreed on the election.



Acme © International © International

Left to right, *Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez, President Carlos Mendieta, and former President Mario G. Menocal*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Nobody in Germany Wants War"—Hitler

"Mankind Has Just One Great Task: to Safeguard World Peace"—"We Were Helpless"—"We Are Anti-Imperialistic"—"We Are Changed Men in a Changed World"

BY EDWARD PRICE BELL

BERLIN.

"Let me put your question a little differently," said Chancellor Adolf Hitler, speaking quickly and bluntly through an interpreter, in his warm-toned, beautiful room in the Wilhelmstrasse, the morning light falling full on his violet-tinged eyes and rugged features.

"Most certainly," was the assent.

"You ask me if I think the peace of Europe can be maintained, adding that the whole world is asking that question. I would put the interrogatory thus: '*Who would bring peace in danger?*' "

"And you would answer?"

"*Not Germany.*"

"Would *any* European country?"

"Now you go too far for me. A statesman can answer for his own nation alone. I answer for the New Germany. I say: *Nobody in this Germany, nobody in this unified and disciplined State, wants war.* And I say further: *Nobody here ever will take any step to cause war.*

"Listen! Have we not proved our desire for peace? Toward the West, Germany is bound by the Locarno Pacts. Toward the East, she is in treaty with Poland not to employ any kind of force for ten years. And I will say now that at the end of the ten years we shall be ready to extend the contract.

"No Saber-Rattler"

"This treaty of peace, mark you, was not made under any compulsion. It was influenced in no way by the League of Nations or any other extraneous factor. We entered into it voluntarily. We entered into it gladly, tho wrong had been done us in that direction. Our just resentments we subordinated to a larger consideration—that of peace. Germany, moreover, is a signatory of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, which, as everyone knows, outlaws war as an instrument of national policy."

War and peace dominate Herr Hitler's thoughts, as they dominate the thoughts of all peoples in these uneasy hours.

"Mankind's supreme problem," says the Führer.

His eyes bore straight into those of the interviewer.

"Mankind has just one great task: to safeguard the peace of the world. The Germany of National Socialism is no saber-rattler. It wants to do its part in accomplishing that one great task. If it has recourse to power-diplomacy, the reason is that it lives in a world of power-diplomacy. It wants to change all that, and it knows that a Germany respected by itself and by others is necessary to that change.

"The Treaty of Versailles, a thing of unparalleled folly and injustice, a moral, political, and economic monstrosity, forced

"A deliberate war-maker is a traitor: he leads his people into the Valley of the Shadow of Death"

us to disarm, despoiled us, put upon us the most ghastly humiliation of history. We submitted. We disarmed. We so completely denuded ourselves militarily that we were helpless against the most contemptible of enemies.

"Our conquerors were treaty-bound to follow us on the way to disarmament. They did not follow. They went in the opposite direction, and they kept on going for half a generation. And, now that, acting compulsorily for our national salvation, we meet the actual situation, they talk of our tearing up treaties and assume the posture that we can not be trusted."

"You agree that international civilization must rest upon the inviolability of treaties?"

"To be sure, we do. That is why we are so careful about what pacts we sign. The Germany of National Socialism never will dishonor itself, and betray humanity, by violating a pact it voluntarily signs."

"What is your exact stand on pacts?"

"We are ready, and always have been ready, to place our signature to any document whose full requirements are foreseeable, and whose clear outlook is peaceward. Any other document is not for us. We will sign non-aggression pacts with all the world, provided only that we are treated fairly. We will not sign a multilateral pact of mutual assistance in the East, for in no circumstances would Germans fight for the Bolshevists. In such a fight our nation simply would not march. Rather than sign such a pact, I should hang myself."

"You would sign a non-aggression pact as a part of a multilateral pact in which other Powers pledged themselves to mutual assistance against an aggressor?"

"As an earnest of our good-will, yes; tho we realize that such a pact would have unpleasant implications affecting Germany, and that to determine the aggressor in a war is far from easy. The point of our friendly disposition relative to non-aggression pacts is that they are pacts of non-attack, and we have no intention to attack."

"Justice to Germans"

"You are keen on the proposed Air Convention of mutual assistance in Western Europe?"

"We are. We proposed it. It would be a great instrument of reassurance and tranquillity."

"There are no territorial questions about which you would go to war?"

"None. We have renounced solemnly all such purposes. With our own blood beyond our boundaries, of course, we have a deep and constant sympathy. But we can not make war on their account. What profit would there be in regaining a few hundred thousand souls at the cost of the slaughter of millions? For justice to Germans outside Germany we must depend upon the processes of peaceful development and the evolution of our common humanity."

"You think the futility and disaster of war were demonstrated conclusively in the years 1914-1918?"

"I do. As for Europe, it is not big enough for a war in modern conditions. That fact was pointed out the other day by General von Blomberg, head of the Reichswehr. War has been speeded up too much, and made too overwhelmingly destructive, for our geographical limitations. The motorization of armies is the miracle and the matchless terror of all time.

"Within an hour, aye, in some instances, within forty minutes, of the outbreak of hostilities, swift and powerful bombing-planes would wreak a ruin upon the European capitals which could not be repaired in decades.

"Modern armies in Europe remind one of a 100 horse-power motor-boat on a lake

(Continued on page 32)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT OPINION

Both Chamber of Commerce and White House Note Progress Toward Recovery, but Business Demands End of "Interference"; Germany's U-Boat Policy Arouses Europe

NATIONAL

Business Critical: Government interference with business is retarding recovery, H. I. Harriman, retiring President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, warned last week. Frankly critical, Mr. Harriman admitted that "growing spirit of

Roll the Other!

—Pease in the Newark Evening News

criticism of the New Deal measures is an indication of real recovery."

Nation-wide, editors replied for and against the Harriman thesis, and also dissected the seventh Presidential "fireside chat" from Washington over the radio.

"It was a great message from the war-front against depression," in the words of *The Oregon Daily Journal* (Ind.-Rep.), but to the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) it was "the same old tune—gray in tone, and uninspiring in content."

Also urging less obstruction of business by the Government, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) said that the President, "on the defensive against mounting criticism, dangled futurities before tired job-hunters, and inferentially reiterated familiar threats against business and banking."

"The soundest advice that has been given President Roosevelt," agreed the Denver *Post* (Ind.), "was that of President Harriman of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the Administration postpone reform measures and concentrate on promoting recovery."

Joining in the attack, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) declared that the essence of the banking bill "is the establishment of a central bank, through which politicians will be able to control all the banking business of the country."

Another paper supporting the Harriman view on the ground that it "is in line with proved experience" was the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.). "Certainly," it added, "if the period of experimentation should be ended, there is reason to believe the demand for goods, dammed up by uncertainty, would be released to the great advantage of the country."

That the Chamber of Commerce's criticism was not "conceived in a purely partizan, or fault-finding, spirit" was the point made by the Reno *Evening Gazette* (Rep.). "Rather it is an earnest demand, coming from numerous well-informed and experienced American citizens, representing many walks in life, that American industry be given a fair opportunity to bring about a sound recovery through its own efforts, and through orderly economic processes."

One promise made by the President "hardly will be taken at face value," declared the Troy (N. Y.) *Times-Record* (Ind.), and that was "there would be 'no sectional, no political, distinctions' in the distribution of relief."

Of course, it is "gratifying to find Mr. Roosevelt in so confident a mood," but the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) pointed out that "after all, tho, the test of his program is not in the spiritual uplift of fireside chats, but in specific performances."

Doubt also was expressed by the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.), which said that the President's speech "leaves us all in the uncertain state that is so hostile to a rebirth of public confidence. The talk is of security; the effect is just the opposite."

What Mr. Harriman meant in his suggestion to the Administration, said the Joplin (Mo.) *Globe* (Ind.), was that "no sane surgeon ever interrupted an appendectomy operation to do a face-lifting job for his patient."

"What the country needs above everything else," asserted the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), "is a rest from economic legerdemain." In a neighboring State, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) held that in the President's speech "there was less an account of stewardship, and more of the new batch of visionary projects that now grip the Administration's fancy."

Warning was voiced by the New York *American* (Ind.) of the Hearst press that "in the circumstances, every instance of business-baiting, which thwarts business initiative, prolongs the depression, and, so, more and more, jeopardizes Federal credit. The time factor is crucial in the race between genuine recovery and governmental insolvency."

Mr. Roosevelt is "still unwilling or unable to choose between 'recovery' and 'reform,'" in the words of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.). "So the country is still confronted with this double burden—at a time when all immediate signs point the way toward encouraging progress out of six years of depression."

Often critical of the Administration, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) said that "we see Mr. Roosevelt no longer as an inspired savior, but as a very human individual, trying his damndest, but subject to occasional error, and even to occasional shortness of temper."

Many editors eagerly gave hearty support to the President's every word.

His address was "well calculated to inspire renewed confidence," said the Savannah *News* (Ind.), and another supporter in the same State, the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), declared that "the great common sense, common justice, and common humanity of the Roosevelt program becomes continually more fruitful."

"Most important of all," to the Louisville *Herald-Post* (Ind.), "was his reminder to the bankers that while he seeks to restore confidence in private banks, they exist only by permission of the people."

Backing the banking-reform bill, the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.) held that it "seeks, for the most part, to strengthen the Federal Reserve System, which, generally speaking, means more stability in the banking business, and more safety for depositors."

As the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) saw the banking issue, it is whether a "clique of private bankers is to control the monetary system of the country—or whether the Government is to exercise control in the interests of all the people."

Walter Lippmann, analyzing the President's program in the New York *Herald Tribune,* suggested that "unemployment insurance, the utility bill and the disputed part of the banking bill could be passed, could be compromised, or could be laid on the table without vitally affecting the course of recovery."

Business men "are genuinely uncertain of the future despite many evidences that recovery is on the way," but "are their fears of reform before recovery well-founded?" asked the St. Louis *Star-*

"I Suggest You Put an End to Uncertainty"

—Duffy in the Baltimore Sun

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Times (Ind.). The answer "lies not in a choice between reform and recovery, which is no valid choice at all, but in the merit of the reforms."

This paper believed that "no reform needed in the future can do harm, now, if properly written into law. The prime necessity is to examine every proposal on its general merits and its details. Chart a clear, sane course on recovery and reform, stick to it, and fears will soon be forgotten."

FOREIGN

Reviving U-boats: No Englishman old enough to remember, not excepting the royal family, has forgotten those trying days when German submarines came near to starving the inhabitants of the British Isles.

"What a red flag is to a bull a German submarine is to a Britisher." This is the explanation given by the New York *Herald Tribune* for the intense alarm currently being felt in England at the disclosures that Germany again was planning to build the underwater engines of destruction which played so much havoc with shipping during the four long years of international chaos.

That these disclosures apparently were made because representatives of the British armaments firm of Vickers, Ltd., were in Germany on an official visit, seems to have been overlooked by editorial writers—both here and abroad. They chose rather to see in the move, either an additional threat to peace, or another violation of the Versailles Treaty.

It was Will Rogers, however, that frequent coiner of neat epigrammatic phrases, who pointed out that it is the Big-Navy men who always are claiming submarines are "not a civilized mode of warfare."

"It would," continued Mr. Rogers, "be interesting to see published the names of the weapons that are considered a pleasure to be shot by."

In London, *The Daily Telegraph* took Reichsfuehrer Hitler to task along orthodox lines, declaring that he "makes it more difficult to take his words at their face value when he prefaces each projected and arranged international discussion by the revelation of some new flagrant breach of the Treaty of Versailles."

© 1935, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

No Wonder the Earth Quakes!

—Homan for United Feature Syndicate

Advocating arming for peace, *The Times*, also of London, said: "Germany is kicking over the traces right and left . . . the immediate need of the moment is that the peace-loving countries must keep themselves strong enough to prevent any lawless attempt to defy the Kellogg Pact and achieve national ends by making war."

Paris newspapers rather took comfort than alarm at the armament disclosures. *Le Jour* declared: "In the indignation, anxiety, and resolution which our English friends have shown since Hitler gave himself submarines . . . there is something comforting. . . . It is probable that now . . . sea-conscious England will show herself firmer than in the past."

Taking the same angle, *Le Journal* asserted: "The new 'defi' Germany has just launched . . . is the most favorable act for the maintenance of the peace which has occurred in a long time."

This, too, was the view expressed by the New York *Herald Tribune*, which declared that this threat "will serve to solidify British policy, and put an end to the conflicting opinions with respect to Continental affairs which have rendered British diplomatic action so innocuous during the last few months. Britain can scarcely hesitate longer about standing with France. . . . "

To this theory the Cincinnati *Times-Star* subscribed: "Nothing Hitler could have done would be better calculated to stifle pacifist sentiment in Great Britain and urge her Government into frank cooperation with France, Russia, and Italy."

"Germany," declared the St. Louis *Star-Times*, "has as good a moral right to a fleet of submarines as any other nation. The only genuine question is whether it is sound strategy to build them. . . . Germany's one hope in Europe is to secure the neutrality of England in any future war. Building a fleet of submarines is the surest method of wiping out that sector of British opinion which, up to now, has opposed an alliance with France."

The Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* joined other papers sharing this view, and declared: "To-day the Hitler Government, preparing a submarine force, is indulging its appetite for military activity at the risk of turning Britain's good-will into a positive opposition. Germans excel in the theory of mental science, but German Governments fail signally to apply it."

"By their own act, the Nazis have prevented the one nation that might have assisted them in accommodating themselves to the rest of Europe from doing so, and by their own act they have completed the encirclement which they so much fear." This was the view of the Hartford *Courant*.

"An armament race once started," declared the Tulsa *Tribune*, "runs in a vicious circle. Every so-called preparedness move made by any nation causes all the rest to speed up."

An entirely different kind of note was struck by the Dayton *Journal*, which declared: "In the mind of the average American citizen, the submarine is a symbol of international lawlessness. . . . The American concept of submarines, however, is founded as much on emotion as on reason. War is a cruel activity. All instruments of warfare are necessarily cruel. But the submarine is not necessarily more cruel than the air-plane, which also has been used to send non-combatants and the innocent citizens of neutral nations to their deaths.

"Who! Me?"

—Hutton in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

"Moreover, no nation which does not disarm can rightly criticize Germany for rearming. The Allies have treated Germany as a vanquished foe, but Germany is still a sovereign State, and her people are human beings. For our part we are not prepared to censure them for rearming in a world that is heavily armed and rapidly increasing its armaments."

The Seattle *Times* did not find the news startling in the light of recent previous revelations:

"No doubt Herr Hitler feels that he is putting his Government in shape to speak the only kind of language that other European Governments will hear and heed. The recurring flutter in other chancelleries suggests he is right as to whatever the outcome may be."

One distinctly American view was that of the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* which expressed the hope that Americans had learned their lesson by now:

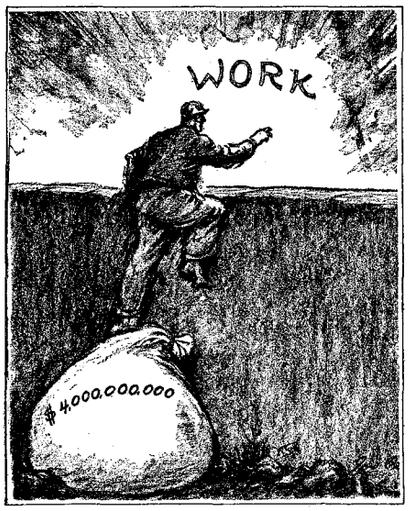
"We are no longer concerned in European quarrels, at least not to the extent of financing anybody, and if the submarine is a menace to Britain's sea supremacy, that is Britain's affair."

"No trading nation," said the Des Moines *Register and Tribune*, "in time of a major war involving naval power can hope to stay out and defend its 'trading rights.' It will profit us vastly more to think over these facts than to whip up indignation about the supposed surprize of learning that Germany is doing what every person who gave it a real thought knew perfectly well she would do."

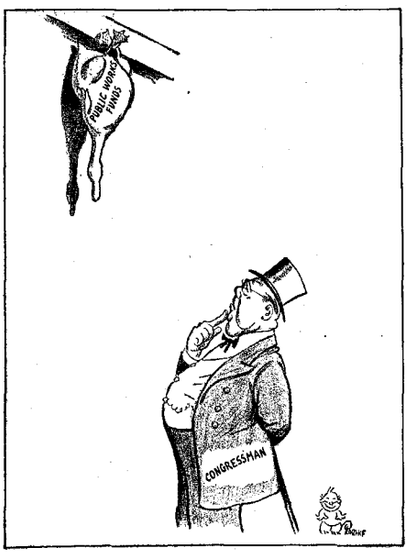
The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* warned: "Hitler is repeating the Kaiser's error."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF



Over the Top!
—*Cassel in the Brooklyn* Daily Eagle



The Goose Hangs High
—*Plaschke in the Louisville* Times

© 1935, The Chicago Tribune

Time to Get Ready for 1936
—*Orr in the Chicago* Tribune

THE G. O. P. has switched from the elephant to the dodo.—*Tampa Tribune.*

PATRIOTS used to shout: "Give me liberty!" Now they leave off the last word.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"WHO has old clothes?" asks an appeal being made to the public. Who hasn't?—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

NOBODY talked about dividing wealth back in 1929 when there was plenty of it.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

SCIENTISTS think the earth looks blue to the Martians. That's nothing. It looks blue to us, too.—*Wichita Eagle.*

STILL, the ballyhooers would probably have created radio if science hadn't discovered it.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

IF the United States Senate bars personal attacks, some of the Senators will have nothing to say.—*Indianapolis News.*

IL DUCE says Italy is ready for any war. Are you sure, Benito, you don't mean anxious?—*Dallas Morning News.*

"THRIVE with '35" is the slogan for the year proposed by a genius from Nebraska. We're willing.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WE are one of those who believe that Huey would be all right in the long run, if he didn't hurry back.—*Boston Herald.*

THE CCC is to be doubled. Fortunately, however, that doesn't mean it will become the CCCCCC.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A CRITIC says he received a book recently that made him sit up nearly all night. Bank-managers specialize in that sort of publication.—*Punch (London).*

OUTWARDLY friendly to Russia as we are it may be significant we keep sending a Bullitt back to Moscow.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

IF tossing a dollar across the Potomac seems hard, think of spraying $4,880,000,000 from coast to coast.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

QUESTION in contemporary: "Should the AAA be Perpetuated?" Answer: Nay, nay, a million times nay.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

IF you don't believe there is human gratitude, listen to the way a radio-studio audience applauds a poor performance because it's free.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Democrats are foxy. If their schemes don't work, Republicans will come back and have the mess to clean up.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

IT seems to be Senator Borah's idea that he can so organize the Republican Party that it will not be necessary for him to desert it.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

A WEST VIRGINIAN got a year in the pen for stealing a locomotive. If he had stolen the entire railroad he might have been proclaimed a financial wizard.—*Ohio State Journal.*

GETTING rid of the chain-letter "send-a-dime" game gives another example of difficulty in protecting the rights of people who regard liberty as meaning the right to be foolish.—*Washington Evening Star.*

UNFORTUNATELY the Dionne quintuplets are Canadians, so that Postmaster General Farley has no reason to include them in the series of stamps commemorating the sights of the United States.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE NRA would be much more popular if it prohibited cake-dough in the strawberry-shortcake code.—*Indianapolis Star.*

YOU'D think vivid personalities were plentiful in Congress the way statesmen go around hurling them.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE fleet will practise within 400 miles of Japan. Don't you just love a friend who shakes his fist under your nose?—*Asheville Citizen.*

THE Bible says: "Take no thought of to-morrow." Was that the original basis for spending programs?—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

PERHAPS the President will tell Congress some fishing stories to make 'em buck up and earn a vacation of their own.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IT will soon be time to point with pride and view with alarm again. The next Presidential election is but a little over a year away.—*Los Angeles Times.*

PERHAPS if Mae West had not seen so much of marriage in Hollywood she would have been less disposed to deny the one in Milwaukee.—*Topeka State Journal.*

MUSIC is the universal language and the only cure for war, says a musician. And jazz, of course, the war to end war.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

RUNNING him for Vice President is the smartest solution yet offered for the Huey problem, but there is always the danger that he wouldn't win.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE President might have known that this would happen. Just as soon as the country begins to look a little better, the Republicans want it back.—*New Yorker.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

News and Comment From the National Capital

Republican Rehabilitation, Two Rounds to Orthodoxy; Anti-New Deal Campaign Shaping; Townsend Plan, Tender Spot; "Kingfish" That Charms; President's Memory for Names

Orthodox Republicans have taken the first two rounds of the Republican rehabilitation fight. There was no question whatever of their control at the New England Regional Republican Conference at Boston. What happened there merely confirmed the foregone conclusion. It took a shifting of the projected Mid-Western Republican Conference to show that the regulars still had a heavy hand on the farm-belt.

To demonstrate that the Liberals under Governor Landon of Kansas were not running away with the show, they set out to undo his idea that the Mid-Western meeting should be in Kansas City.

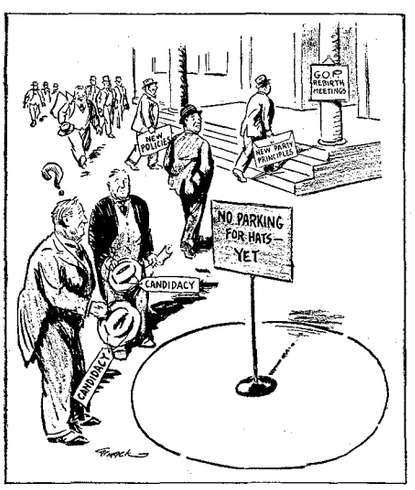
In order to accomplish this aim, it was necessary to break the Kansas grip on the whole proceeding. This they succeeded in doing by making Springfield, Illinois, the place of the meeting. The Kansans could hardly object to holding the Republican "rebirth" meeting at Lincoln's birthplace.

The way in which they were outmaneuvered by the conservatives of their own farm-belt under the leadership of National Committeeman Spangler of Iowa boded ill for the Kansans' plan to make William Allen White the Chairman of the resolutions committee, and, hence, the drafter of the new Republican declaration of principles for that section, at least.

* * *

Now if the regulars continue to control the Republican revival in the West, the broad outlines of the Republican campaign to stop the New Deal next year may be visualized with reasonable certainty.

The central thought will be to show that President Roosevelt, in order to win the measure of Republican support that elected him in 1932, adopted four of the essential articles of the Republican faith, promised the country to carry them out, and, then, so the regulars protest, failed to do so.



Another Case of "First Things First"

—*Carmack in* The Christian Science Monitor

These four broken pledges, the orthodox Republicans would point out in all the regional conferences, were: to balance the budget, to reduce the cost of Government, to reduce government competition with business, and to maintain the gold standard.

* * *

The Roosevelt Democrats are proceeding on the assumption, meanwhile, that no such issue will amount to a tinker's dam if the President's reemployment program really works. While they refuse to admit that Frank R. Kent is right in his contention that the size of the relief-rolls is the measure of the success of the New Deal, they do feel that Mr. Roosevelt's ability to get reelected will depend on his ability to get jobs for a lot of the unemployed.

To this extent, they concede, the new $4,880,000,000 works-relief fund is indirectly a powerful and "legitimate" campaign fund. Mr. Roosevelt's main purpose under this fund is to put 3,500,000 to work directly at public expense. He feels that for every public job created, there will be created one job in private industry.

Should he thus succeed in lifting 7,000,000 persons off the relief-rolls by July 1, 1936, his political managers believe no amount of political charges of broken pledges could stop his reelection.

In this sense, the political campaign already is under way. Unless Mr. Roosevelt makes unmistakable progress in the next fourteen months, they admit, his political goose will be cooked. For if the funds run out in the middle of the political campaign, and Congress has not been sufficiently impressed to replenish them, this Presidential campaign, like the last, will swing on the question of wide-spread discontent. And that kind of a campaign invariably reacts against the party in power.

* * *

Political leaders are not unmindful of the potentialities of the disillusionment of the millions of elderly people all over the country who have been led to believe there was a real chance for the Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan. Members of Congress have been made to realize that it is one thing to justify their vote against this plan on economic grounds, and quite another to square themselves politically.

Illustrative of the political dynamite in the Townsend Plan, a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is going through with a futile public hearing on a proposal to memorialize Congress for the plan, simply because the members dare not side-track it, even tho they have a perfect excuse in the fact that the proposal was filed after the legislative dead-line for such petitions.

Tapping a tender spot in the electorate, the Boston *Post* daily prints columns of letters "for and against" the Townsend Plan. The ratio is about fifty to one "for" the plan of the California country-doctor to pay a pension of $200 a month to all men and women of sixty years or more on condition they spend it all in one month. Typical of the responses is one from "Pat Murray," which bitingly contrasts "Roosevelt's big-hearted fifteen smackers" with Doctor Townsend's 200.

Getting Together for 1936

—*Halladay in the Providence* Journal

* * *

Senator Huey P. Long, self-styled "Louisiana Kingfish," is the man above all that the springtime tourists want to see when they come to the Senate Gallery. With the Louisiana Dictator repeatedly firing hot shot into the Administration camp in the last few weeks, the cherry blossoms were distinctly a secondary attraction this spring.

It is not only the politically uninitiated who fall for Senator Long. Two Columbia students, who went down into his State to make a critical study of the man, wound up as his camp-followers. A conspicuous journalist who once won the Pulitzer Prize was sent down into the State to see what it was all about, and came back a "bosom friend" of the "Kingfish."

* * *

President Roosevelt, when he likes a person, is not one to fuss over formalities. He is second only to James D. Preston, Senate Librarian and former Superintendent of the Congressional Press-Galleries, in his remarkable ability to remember names. Some of the editors who met the President for the first time a year ago were flattered to find that he knew their names when they came back for their annual chat.

Stephen T. Early, his popular Press Secretary, couldn't restrain a chuckle over it when he looked up at a photograph which Mr. Roosevelt handed him at the close of the 1920 political campaign, autographed to "my friend, Steven Early." What's the difference between a "ph" and a "v" when you're just "Steve" to the President?

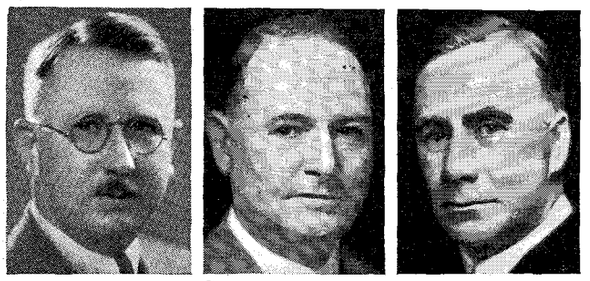
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Barleycorn in the Gas-Tank

Turning Surplus Corn Into Power-Alcohol and Serving It Up to Motorists Would Bring on a Corn-Belt Boom; But Oil-Interests Call the Blend Notion Unsound

America's largest, most wide-spread single crop, better markets for which would benefit the greatest number of persons, is corn. In 1933, about 2,330,237,000 bushels were raised.

The major portion of this corn is consumed on the farm as stock-feed. About 15 per cent., varying with the state of the market, is sold by farmers for cash. The "cash corn" amounts to about 400,000,000 bushels annually; the price it brings establishes the value of the entire crop. Some economists believe that the way to bring prosperity to the farmer is to find a new corn-market.



© Bachrach Blank & Stoller

Left to right, *Dr. Leo M. Christensen, Dr. William J. Hale, and Francis P. Garvan*

Since 1933, and earlier, a movement has been under way in this country to turn surplus corn into power-alcohol, serving it up to motorists on the basis of 10 per cent. alcohol, 90 per cent. gasoline.

Meeting Is Held

This week at Dearborn, Michigan, representatives of the country's chemical industry met with leaders of agricultural organizations, officials of railroads, editors of farm-newspapers, and automobile manufacturers, as guests of the Ford Motor Company, to discuss transforming excess farm-products into materials usable in industry.

Tho the conferees talked of lacquer and plastics from soy-beans, varnish from tung-oil, paper-pulp and cellulose from Southern pine, starch from surplus sweet potatoes and other projects of the kind, the dynamite of the meeting, possibly the most important for the future of agriculture held for many years, was concentrated in the controversial subject of fuel-alcohol produced from American-grown corn.

Leader and organizer of the conference was Francis P. Garvan, short, stocky lawyer who became Alien Property Custodian during the War, and, by order of President Wilson, formed The Chemical Foundation, Inc., to hold and administer alien patents.

The Chemical Foundation, which has a large unrevealed annual income from licenses on patents it holds, and a capitalization of $500,000, is one of the leaders of a national movement to make America chemically self-sufficient.

A principal speaker was Dr. William J. Hale, a portly, rosy-faced man, who enthusiastically set forth the philosophy of leaders of the "chemical revolution" last fall in his book, *The Farm Chemurgic* (Literary Digest, November 10, 1934).

Another was Dr. Leo M. Christensen, who, two months ago, resigned an assistant professorship in Chemistry at Iowa State College, Ames, to join the staff of The Chemical Foundation.

Two years ago chemists of Iowa State College concluded that corn-alcohol could be produced commercially as a blending substance at a cost low enough to compete with gasoline-fuel. Doctor Christensen has been a leader in seeking State legislation favoring it since that time.

Arguments for alcohol-gasoline blends are economic, technical, and patriotic. The chief economic supposition is that it will help the farmer. A bushel of corn will yield two and a half gallons of commercial alcohol. To supply 10 per cent. of the annual fuel-demand of the country (15,000,000,000 gallons) would require 600,000,000 additional bushels of corn.

The additional market would expand the acreage devoted to corn by 25 per cent. It would raise the price of corn to profitable levels, and bring on a corn-belt boom.

Moreover, so the argument runs, present facilities could not supply a fifteenth of the new demand for alcohol. (Only about 95,000,000 gallons of industrial ethyl alcohol were produced in 1934.) The demand would require the building of additional distilleries throughout the country.

Patriotic proponents of the plan also view it as a useful method of conserving part of the country's limited petroleum-supply for emergencies, such as war.

But—and this is a major obstacle—alcohol-gasoline will cost more. Gasoline now sells at from three to five cents a gallon at the refinery, whereas water-free ethyl alcohol suitable for blending was quoted last week in New York at 35.5 cents a gallon in tank-car lots.

Blending a tenth of a gallon of alcohol with nine-tenths of a gallon of gasoline will add three cents a gallon to the cost—practically doubling the price at the refinery.

Thirty-five-cent alcohol, moreover, is made from blackstrap molasses, imported chiefly from the West Indies and sold at five cents a gallon or less. It can't be made as cheaply, most chemists admit, from corn.

Technical Side of Picture

Proponents of the alcohol-gasoline plan hope to raise the price of corn to sixty cents a bushel, making the raw material cost per gallon of corn-alcohol twenty-four cents. Manufacture of alcohol from corn is not as simple as from molasses; additional processes are needed, piling on expense.

The picture is brighter from the technical side. A 10 per cent. blend is said to be usable interchangeably with gasoline. It should theoretically give more power, higher antiknock-rating, and probably as great if not greater mileage.

Whether these advantages will offset the higher price in the opinion of motorists is problematical.

In the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska a mild blend, consisting of 2½ per cent. alcohol, ½ per cent. low-grade gasoline and 97 per cent. ordinary gasoline is being sold in competition with gasoline from 504 filling stations and doing well.

The chief opponents of the blend idea are various oil-interests, acting principally through the American Petroleum Institute and the American Petroleum Industries Committee, both of New York. They insist that the notion is unsound economically and technically.

It has been estimated that the petroleum-industry stands to lose $120,000,000 annually through a 5 per cent. blend—proportionately more through higher ones.

Courtesy of The Chemical Foundation

When the first automobile was filled with alcohol-gasoline mixture, reporters and newsreel cameramen were on hand to report the event

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Surveying the Week's Science News

Jazzing the Iron Horse

Strumming over the line at a top speed of 110 miles an hour, averaging more than sixty-five miles an hour, and beating the road's crack steam-train's time by forty-five minutes, the *Comet*, new stream-lined train of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, made its trial run between New Haven and Boston (156.6 miles) in slightly less than two and a half hours.

The train's 160 seats were filled with railroad officials, newspaper men, and representatives of companies which had taken part in its construction. More than 1,000 applications were received for seats on the trial run; some very important men are said to have failed to make the grade. They can all be accommodated after June 5, however, when the train enters regular service between Providence and Boston.

The *Comet* is the first double-ended stream-liner. It is a three-car unit, constructed of aluminum alloy, and built by the Goodyear Zeppelin Company at Akron, Ohio. Applied to its design are the principles of air-ship construction, to give lightness combined with rigidity and correct stream-lining.

It can be driven from either end, making the use of a turntable unnecessary. It weighs 124 tons, less than half as much as a three-car train of standard design.

Since a year ago, when the Union Pacific led the way, seven stream-lined trains have taken the rails. The Union Pacific has two; the Burlington Lines, three; the Boston & Maine, one; the New Haven, one.

The Union Pacific has ordered two more, to be finished soon—good evidence that the new trains are popular, and a financial success. Two stream-lined trains of separate interchangeable coaches are being made for the Gulf, Mobile & Northern. The Baltimore & Ohio expects to have two stream-liners, with separable coaches, delivered this month.

The Burlington recently released figures which reveal how well the stream-lined trains perform in service. The *Zephyr*, first of its stream-liners, now on the regular run between Lincoln, Omaha, and Chicago, costs $5,152 a month to operate—or 34.21 cents a train-mile—as compared with $9,601 a month, or 63.75 cents a train-mile for the trains it replaced. It saves $4,450 a month, or $53,400 a year. Fuel-costs are only a fourth as great as for steam-trains.

* * *

Around the World, $84

Calm behind his stubby mustache, his voice betraying none of the excitement others in the room were feeling, Walter S. Gifford, fifty-year-old President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, spoke twenty-three words which literally were heard around the world:

"This is another step in the conquest of time and space by man, and proves there are no earthly limits to human speech."

Leaving New York at about half the speed of light, these words crossed the Continent to San Francisco by wire, rode a radio beam thence 9,000 miles to Java, were transferred to a second radio beam for flight 7,000 miles to Amsterdam, passed by submarine cable beneath the North Sea to London, went overland to the Rugby radio station of the British Post Office, took passage on a third radio beam across the Atlantic, were caught in the web of an antenna at Netcong, New Jersey, and went by ordinary telephone back to the New York office of the company.

Each word of the two-way conversation which ensued passed over the 23,000-mile circuit in a quarter of a second—about long enough for three syllables to be pronounced. The lag would not be noticeable unless a person were talking to himself around the world, in which case he could sing "Three Blind Mice" as a round; his own voice would arrive just in time to supply the second part.

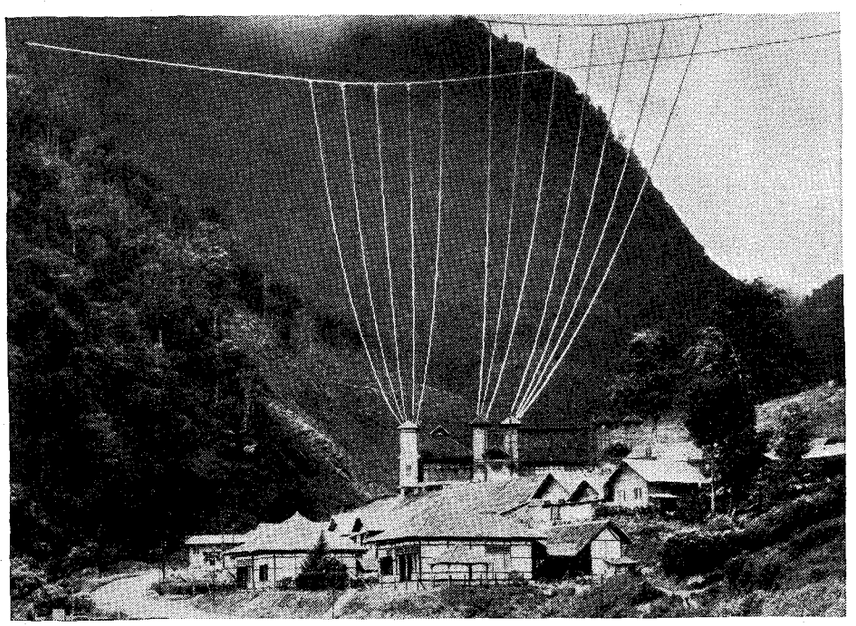
Such fun would cost $84 for the first three minutes, a somewhat lower rate thereafter.

Mr. Gifford's speech and Mr. Miller's reply were part of a celebration commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which started business in 1885. The only long-distance telephone-line in the country then was a single circuit connecting Boston, Providence, and New York. The company's first great achievement was the completion of a six-wire line between New York and Philadelphia.

The earliest lines from the East reached Chicago in 1892, St. Louis in 1896, Minneapolis a year later, Kansas City in 1898. The first transcontinental telephone service began just twenty years ago, over a magnificent 3,600-mile link of slender copper wires joining the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, representing years of experiment, improvement, failure, and success.

By 1927, the system had made such progress that any one in the United States could talk to any one else, in any part of the country, also with persons in Canada, Cuba, and the cities of Mexico. In that year, long-distance telephony spanned the ocean, with the inauguration of radiotelephone service between New York and London.

Overseas service and land lines now connect any American telephone-user with sixty foreign countries and island groups.



The telephone-radio transmitting station at Bandoeng, Java

* * *

First Barodynamist

Tho better materials and better designs have strengthened them, bridges occasionally fall, dams break. Engineers need to know not only how much a given structure will stand under pressure, but also where its weaknesses are.

The man who is beginning to provide that information most accurately is Philip B. Bucky, stocky, partly-bald Columbia University Professor. For months Professor Bucky and his two assistants, A. G. Solakian and L. S. Baldin, have been building large whirling machines, centrifuges, in a special laboratory in the School of Mines Building at Columbia.

Into the machines go transparent bakelite models of bridges, dams, underground rooms, mine-shafts. The centrifuges whirl, substituting centrifugal force for gravity, until the structures collapse. Polarized light reveals the strains on various parts during the piling on of weight; motion-picture film makes records for future study.

Last week this new kind of research received a name, *barodynamics*, from Greek words signifying the mechanics of heavy structures. The world's first barodynamist is thirty-five years old, was born in Chicago, and has been teaching mining at Columbia since 1929.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Relief-Work, Conservation for Souls

New York City Tackles Problem of Rehabilitating Jobless Victims of Depression by Trying to Keep Intact Decencies Which Made American Home Life World Standard

Relief-work in New York City is the biggest piece of social work any city has ever undertaken. For the necessities of life —food, clothing, rent, medical care—1,500,000 people are dependent on the Emergency Relief Bureau. The cost averages $20,000,000 a month.

Before the War, no army in the field ever equaled the number of recipients of this relief. It equals the population of Detroit, exceeds that of Los Angeles, was gaining on that of Philadelphia, third city in size in America. It exceeds the population of Hamburg, Germany, the population of Rome, or that of Peiping, China. Colorado has fewer people. Added, Maine, Vermonth, and Delaware have fewer people than New York City has on relief.

These people, victims of the depression, form a cross-section of a city which is a cross-section of the world, housing more Italians than there are in Rome, more Germans than in Berlin, more Jews than ever were in Palestine. All types are represented. The "white collar" work-relief roll includes a former member of the Harvard faculty, a former $40,000 man from Wall Street, a Presbyterian minister, and hundreds of newspaper men, engineers, architects, artists, musicians.

Among the men sent from the municipal lodging-houses to Greycourt, rehabilitation farm in Orange County, have been men who, a few years ago, would have laughed at the idea that one day they would look poverty in the face, and have no answer. They include, for example, an actor, formerly a figure on Broadway; a former editor, and a man who once was proprietor of a Fifth-Avenue picture-shop.

What is this gigantic task which the ERB is trying to do? It is much more than keeping body and soul together. It seeks to keep intact the decencies which had made American home life the standard of the world, to preserve self-respect by giving work where possible, to give friendly and intelligent help to those whom fate had abandoned, to overcome the emotional instability which has been the bitter fruit of workless days.

With what result? That may not be known until all the record is written. It will include some chapters on graft, corruption, plain human greed, and selfishness, and some on errors. But the longer story will be of a tremendous task well done.

"God cleansed ten lepers, and only one returned to give thanks," wrote one recipient of relief. "Christ asked, 'Where are the nine?' So I couldn't do otherwise than return thanks to you. God bless you and bless your eyesight to read all these poor people's letters."

"At the request of my parents," wrote another, "I am writing you to express our undying gratitude for the aid given us when we were badly in need. That has now passed as I have gone to work."

Keystone

© International

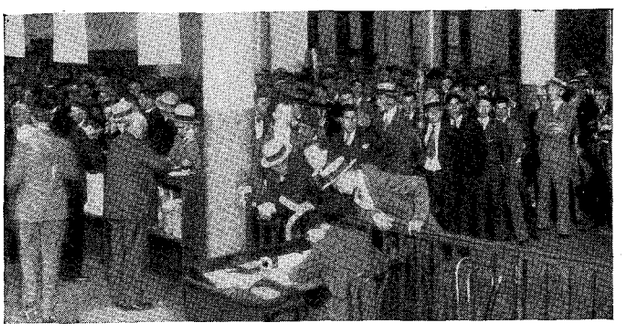
Left to right, *Removing old track for a pay envelop; the Brooklyn Navy Yard also provides work*

International

© International

Keystone

Left to right, *Salvation Army helps two girls; counting the jobless in New York; a social worker brings cheer*



International

© International

Left to right, *Out of 1,500 here in one day, forty got work; registering for the only relief they want—jobs*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Congress in a Harem

Demands for More Reforms in Woman's Status Echo Through Rooms of Istanbul Palace Where Sultan's Wives Once Lived

Demands for more improvement in the status of women echoed through the rooms of Yildiz Kiosh in Istanbul, Turkey, where the numerous wives of Abdul-Hamid II, misgoverning Sultan, trod on slippered feet twenty-seven years ago. So completely has Turkey changed from the late Sultan's times that 250 women from thirty-five countries held parliament in the former luxurious home of Ottoman sultans.

In the dozen years of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's régime Turkey has been thoroughly modernized. The caliphate and the sultan have been abolished. With them went fezzes, veils, dervishes, Arabic alphabet and numerals, and traditions which had isolated Turkey from the Western world.

The delegates to the conference were welcomed by the Governor of Istanbul, Bayan Latife Bekir Issik, President of the Union of Turkish Women, and Mme. Esma Nayman, Deputy of the Grand National Assembly. At the end of the first day's session, a message was sent to President Ataturk thanking him for the good-will shown the visitors.

A Striking Commentary

A striking commentary on the change which has come over Turkey was that the Istanbul congress of women denounced German curtailment of the rights which Turkish women had but lately won.

The women who thronged the former harem were members of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, launched more than thirty years ago by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, now headed by Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby, well-known British women's leader.

Mrs. Catt, ill, was unable to attend. The Americans were headed by Miss Josephine Schain, National Director of the Girl Scouts. The largest delegations were from Egypt and India.

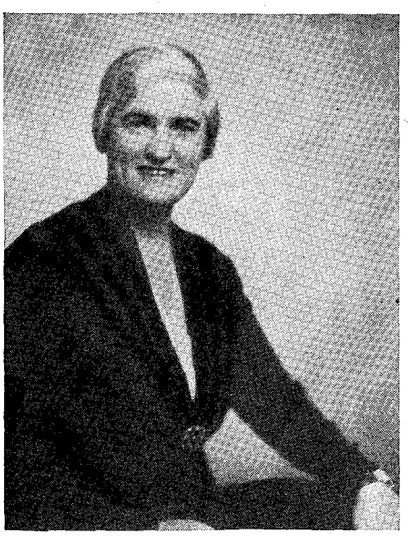
"This is a better world for women than when the Alliance was organized more than thirty years ago," ran a message from Mrs. Catt. "Make the next thirty years as wonderful as the last, and you will leave the world better than you found it."

Courtesy of The Christian Science Monitor

© International

Mme. Esma Nayman, **left,** *and Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby*

Among the steps looking to the improvement of woman's condition throughout the world were resolutions demanding the ending of the traffic in women, even among those over age and those who consent; the end of brothels, the extension of suffrage, and the right of women to choose their nationality when they marry foreigners.



Courtesy of the National Girl Scout News Bureau

Miss Josephine Schain

Miss Schain, Chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, urged the congress to reenforce the work of the League of Nations. The principles for which the Alliance stands are equal political, economic, moral, and legal rights, peace, and the League of Nations.

Lady Astor's Views

"I pity the German and Italian women whose only rights are making children by order of the dictator-rulers of their countries," said Viscountess Astor, Virginia-born Member of the British Parliament. "In America, England, Turkey, and other free countries, women also bear children, but not by order. I am the happy mother of six children, but I was not ordered to have them."

The effervescent chatelaine of Cliveden, seat of the titled Astors, thought President Ataturk a better dictator than Hitler or Mussolini. "His intelligence," she said, "prevents him from boasting about armies, guns, and other deadly weapons. Knowing precisely what he wants, he calculates all the consequences of his acts."

Looking back over the six years since the Alliance last met, Mrs. Ashby found that equal suffrage has been won in Britain, Spain, Turkey, that it has been extended in Brazil, Ceylon, Portugal, Siam, South Africa, Behar (India). Municipal suffrage has been won in Chile, Greece, Jamaica, Peru, Rumania.

Women have been elected members of Parliament for the first time in Belgium, Brazil, Newfoundland, Norway, New Zealand, Irish Free State, South Africa. The Irish Free State, Spain, and Ecuador have proclaimed equal rights for men and women.

In the News

Five hundred and six years after she broke the British siege of Orleans, Joan of Arc's memory is being honored throughout France on May 11. St. Joan is one of the favorite saints of France. It is said there are more statues to her than to any other French person.

* * *

After nearly three weeks' work, a pair of robins finished a nest on a narrow ledge at the Canadian edge of the Peace Bridge. Kind-hearted officials made it safer for the expected fledglings by building an extension to the ledge.

* * *

It is not hard to get a job, reported Hamilton Weeks, Jr., 1121 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey, to the New York *Sun*. He advertised in *The Rural New Yorker:* "Clean American boy anxious to work outdoors for room and board and $10 a month. Does not smoke or drink." He got 250 replies in six days from places in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Metropolitan Area.

He was looking into one offering $15 a month, board, and tips, for waiting on tables. Mr. Weeks followed the example of Sherwood A. Munson, 328 Liberty Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, who had advertised in *The Rural New Yorker* for a job for a friend, and received in the neighborhood of 300 replies. His friend got a job.

* * *

FERA rolls listed 20,523,042 persons on relief in March, the last month for which figures were available. The cost of caring for this host of unemployed during the month was more than $150,000,000.

* * *

In the fifteen-month period ending on March 31, 6,261 persons were arrested in New York City for begging. Check-ups by physicians and psychiatrists showed that 5,295 were abnormal in some respect. The others rated "apparently normal."

"Citizens who favor beggars with coins are deterring rather than assisting in their rehabilitation," said Walter D. Wile, Chairman of the Mendicancy Committee of the Welfare Council.

* * *

Twenty-three couples, who had waited until the end of Lent, were married in one day in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, the Bronx, New York. The parish of Our Lady of Mount Carmel is said to have 22,000 members. It is described as the largest Italian parish in the East.

* * *

The work of Will H. Hays in improving motion-pictures has been approved by the Vincennes (Indiana) Presbytery of the Seventh District. Mr. Hays is a native of Sullivan, Indiana, near Vincennes.

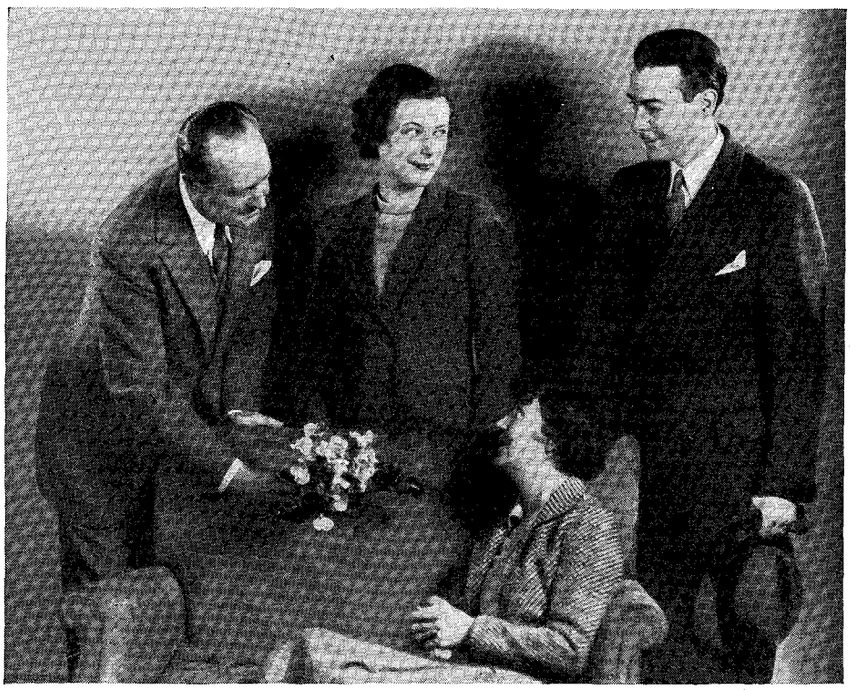
* * *

Founded in 1932, the British youth-hostel movement has 212 hostels in the United Kingdom. These provide 5,478 beds. Railroads have lowered rates for members.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Desperation of a Provincial Lady

"To See Ourselves," Miss E. M. Delafield's Knowing Salute to Country-Bound Women, Reflects Her Vast Understanding of Human Character, Deftly Limned by a Talented Cast



Reginald Mason, Helen Trenholme, Patricia Collinge, and Earle Larimore in "To See Ourselves"

The most tranquil of the Drama's problem plays is, curiously, its most disturbing. Surrounded by a glittering parade of fidgeting and calisthenic enterprises, Miss E. M. Delafield's almost five-year-old "To See Ourselves" is serene, well-mannered, and cool as the bottom of a well.

Miss Delafield is the remarkable English woman who, in eighteen years, has manufactured twenty-six novels and two plays. This particular play, which engaged London for long weeks, and has just begun in New York, is a shrewd, observant meringue whipped up from the bleaker portions of "The Diary of a Provincial Lady," and of her novel, "Jill."

In it, with individually trivial exhibits which build up into an impressive, whole case, she pleads with husbands in general, and British husbands in particular, to swap their golf-clubs for a mandolin, and their tweeds for silk. She pleads with them to be less the curt masters of business, and more the crooning suitors, prowling, like *Romeo*, beneath their ladies' balconies.

Illuminating Candor

The candor which flowed through the pages of "The Diary of a Provincial Lady" is transferred intact to the play, illuminating it, giving it point, and, no doubt, renewing the discomfort which afflicted all her husband's friends when the "Diary" was published, and each thought himself the clod she described in it.

Admittedly, without Miss Delafield's strange, prodding insight, and adroit performances by the small cast, the play would be frail and tasteless together. There is no great strength in it even when it is glossed by fine performances, but it has an uncanny way of reaching its audiences, and arousing amused recognition of situations which have been both plague and delight in each average household.

Sharp Intellect

Her sharp intellect transforms these ills and virtues into dramatically important shape.

She draws back the curtains on *Caroline* and *Freddie Allerton*, married ten years, and quietly going mad at their place in South Devon. He follows a well-tracked pattern from breakfast to mill to the evening paper and sleep at ten o'clock.

She trudges one equally rutted, from breakfast to marketing to writing the children at school, to placating servants and to sleep at ten o'clock.

Nothing ever changes the color or design of those daily patterns, tho *Caroline* hopes desperately for something to happen, anything to happen. A romantic, she yearns for music, color, the Alhambra by moonlight, and a husband who would bring her flowers on occasion.

Freddie sees no point in bringing flowers when the garden, outside, is full of them. He is irritated by the Labor Party, annoyed by *Caroline's* attempts at after-dinner conversation, and asks only to be left alone.

Their house-guests are *Jill Charteris* and *Michael Dennison*, who would be engaged if it were not for the appalling spectacle of what marriage has done to *Caroline* and *Freddie*. A strike is threatened at the Allerton Mill, and *Jill*, with *Freddie*, rushes to see what course it will take. *Caroline* and *Mike* are alone.

Mike, a resolute Irishman, asks *Caroline* to pretend that they are ten years younger, and that she never has married. Romantically, she rushes into the game, and, before it is ended, he is making love to her. She is frightened, and stops the game just as *Freddie* and *Jill* return.

A Reformed Husband

But the first exciting experience she has had in ten years affects her so profoundly that she becomes first hysterical, and then delirious. She is put to bed and kept there three days. Then she comes down-stairs to find *Jill* and *Mike* getting ready to depart.

Jill has had a long talk with *Freddie*, and got him to see that he has been a dolt, a boring, self-centered business man with no thought for the beauty of life. She suggests that, for no reason except that it would be appealingly silly, he go pick some flowers for *Caroline*.

Freddie comes in, sheepishly clutching some startled daisies. He thrusts them at *Caroline*, who, enormously pleased, says: "How nice, *Freddie!*"

"I thought so," he replies. "It was *Jill's* idea!"

Which, at the end, brings the play right back to where it started.

Laid out thus, and examined, there seems to be nothing exceptional about "To See Ourselves." Actually, there is nothing exceptional. It is, on its face, a humdrum plot, with humdrum characters.

But the building of those characters is resourceful, the dialog is penetrating, often crucifying, and it is all mellowed with a fine humor.

Miss Patricia Collinge continues to be one of the most fortunate players in the theater. She does not take a rôle often, but, when she does, that rôle is one which no other actress available to America could play as richly and rightly.

Often, a whole season goes by without her, and, certainly, it has been a long period since her last appearance. Now, as *Caroline*, she proves again that she is without rival in the business of making a portrait of a wistful, gentle soul, crushed by matter-of-fact circumstance.

She adds a flood of detail to the already carefully charted character created by Miss Delafield, and the result is greatly strengthening to the play.

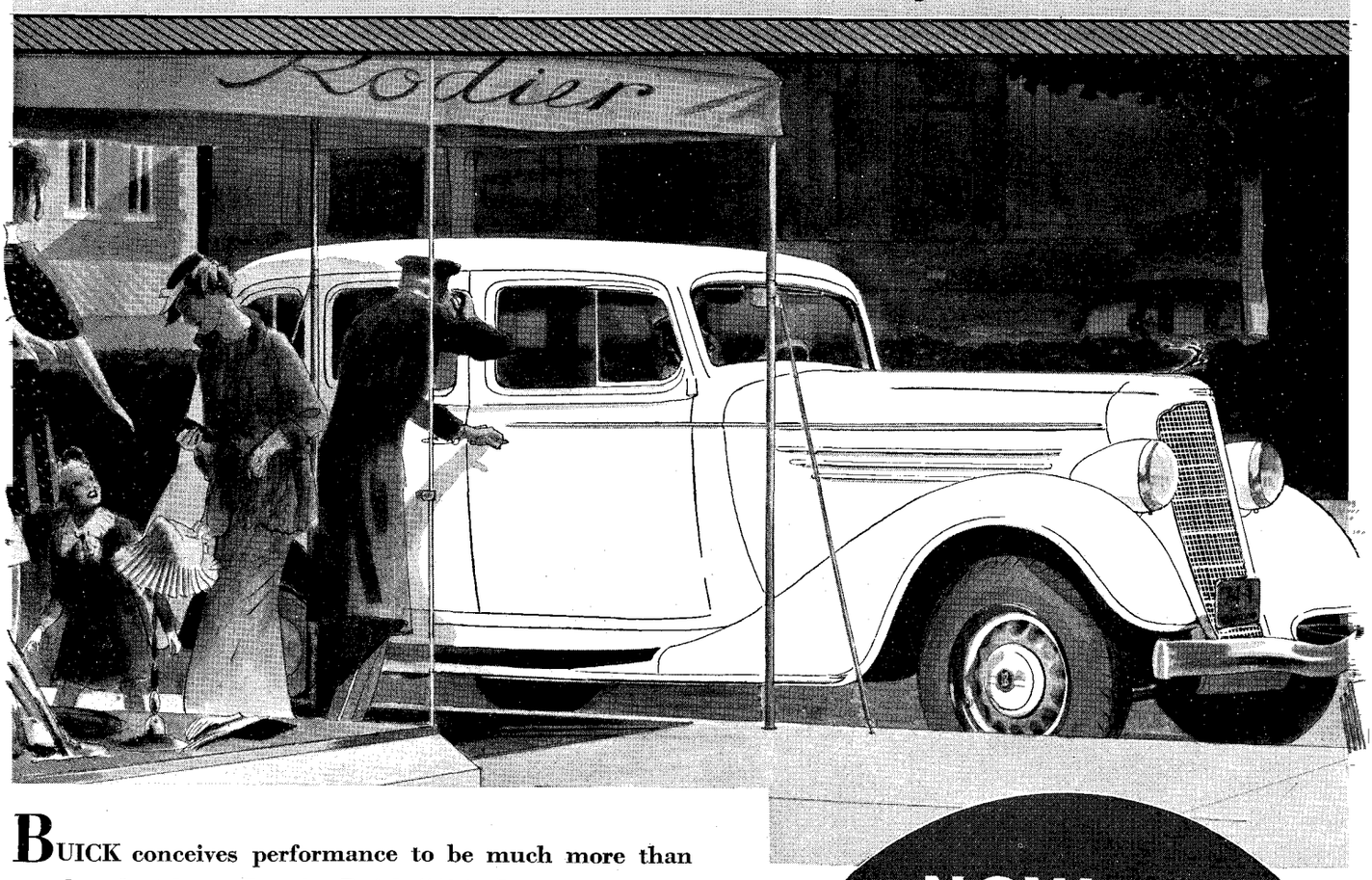
("Letters and Art" continued on page 28)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOT IN *Speed* AND *Pickup* ALONE...

BUT IN *Braking, Steering, Riding, Roadability*

THE GREATEST PERFORMER ON THE ROAD!



BUICK conceives performance to be much more than speed and pickup. Try the Buick "40." It will show you the smooth, easy difference between Buick speed and Buick pickup—and others. Then go on to brakes and steering, riding and roadability. You won't have to have anyone tell you how superior they are. You'll recognize the fact at once. Something you will have to be told, however—and that by Buick "40" owners themselves—is economy. These owners tell us they average 15 to 18 miles per gallon. Isn't that a part of performance, too? Take out a Buick "40" and let it *prove* that it is the Greatest Performer on the Road.

Here's What You Get in a Buick "40"—$795

Buick Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine for Efficiency and Performance . . . Buick Sealed Chassis for Dependability and Long Life . . . Buick Torque-Tube Drive for Finer Roadability . . . Finest Brakes Available on Any Car, for Safety . . . Buick's Built-in Knee-Action for the True Gliding Ride . . . Automatic Starting, Spark and Heat Control . . . Roomy Fisher Bodies, with Fisher No Draft Ventilation . . . Choice of Finish in Ten Colors. Fenders Match Body Color—*No Extra Cost* . . . 117-inch Wheelbase—Longer than 80 per cent of All Cars Sold Today . . . 93 h.p.—15 Miles per Gallon; 10 to 60 Miles an Hour in 21 Seconds.

NOW $795 AND UP LIST PRICES AT FLINT FOR A GENUINE Buick

Illustrated—1935 Buick Series 40 Four-Door Sedan. Eight-cylinder valve-in-head engine. $895, list price at Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Prices subject to change without notice. Favorable G. M. A. C. terms.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Time Factor in Contract Bridge

The Play of the Hand Is a Race to Establish Suits, and the Player Making the Wrong Opening Lead Sometimes Is Left at the Post

By Walter Malowan

Chess is a game in which both sides are supposed to have an even chance. Yet the holder of the white pieces wins consistently more games because he has the first move.

The time factor also is most important in contract bridge. The play of the hand is a race to establish suits, and the player making the wrong opening lead sometimes is left at the post.

Let us assume that *Dummy* holds: spades—ace, queen, seven; hearts—queen, jack, ten, four; diamonds—queen, ten, seven, six; clubs—eight, four, while *Declarer* has: spades—eight, four, three; hearts—ace, king, nine, seven, three; diamonds—king, five; clubs—queen, jack, ten.

An original spade-lead, even when holding the king, would defeat a four-heart contract, while any other lead would allow *Declarer* to set up a club in his hand for a discard of a spade in *Dummy*.

Another instance of accurate timing is when declarer can afford to lose a trump-trick, but must trump two losing diamonds in *Dummy* to make his contract—*Dummy holding the ace and four of trumps.*

The first diamond should be trumped with the ace to prevent an overruff, and the second diamond might be trumped with the four. If the play were reversed, the first trick would be lost, a trump-lead would eliminate the ace from *Dummy*, and *Declarer* still would have to lose a diamond.

The Defensive-Trick

When playing against a slam-contract, the establishment of a defense-trick at the earliest possible stage is of extreme importance, as it is probable *Dummy* will contain a suit on which—once it is established—*Declarer* will be able to discard his losers.

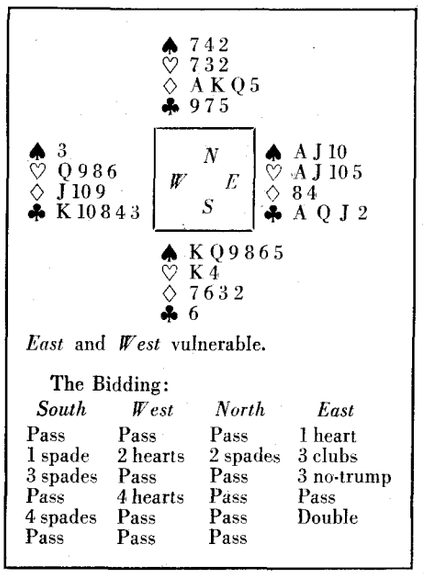
When holding king and three small spades against a six-heart contract, reached after *Dummy* has bid diamonds, the unorthodox lead of a small spade might seem a desperate measure, but still is the best possible defense, as *Partner* may hold a diamond trick and the queen of spades.

The time element is of even greater importance in the play of no-trump contracts when small-card tricks have to be established to make the necessary nine tricks for game.

If *Declarer* or *Dummy* holds a few aces and kings, and a five-card diamond-suit headed by queen, jack, ten, he will concentrate his efforts on driving out the ace and king of diamonds to establish three diamond tricks.

However, should the player to the left select a lucky opening lead, he may make good three small cards in his or her partner's hands before the diamond-control is lost, thereby winning the race.

Many a player makes the mistake of first wanting to take a look at *Dummy* before deciding on his ultimate course of action.



East and *West* vulnerable.

The Bidding:

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 heart
1 spade	2 hearts	2 spades	3 clubs
3 spades	Pass	Pass	3 no-trump
Pass	4 hearts	Pass	Pass
4 spades	Pass	Pass	Double
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Such a seeming safety-play often proves fatal against a two-suiter.

Assuming the final declarer of a four-spade contract has bid both spades and hearts, and the player who has the responsibility of the opening lead should hold: spades—nine, seven, four; hearts—king, jack, nine, three; diamonds—ace, king, four; clubs—eight, seven, two, an immediate trump-lead, instead of the king of diamonds, is by far the best bet.

Declarer possibly might have a singleton in diamonds, but will have to ruff some hearts in *Dummy*, and might have trouble to get back into his own hand had diamonds not been led originally.

© 1935, New York Tribune, Inc.

Bridge

—Webster in the New York Herald Tribune

A few days ago the bidding of a hand went as follows:

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
1 Club	1 Spade	2 Diamonds	2 Spades
5 Clubs	Pass	Pass	Pass

West held: spades—king, queen, jack, ten, four, three; hearts—jack, ten, three; diamonds—king, queen; clubs—king, four. The opponents were vulnerable, and *West* realized his partner's raise could be based solely on trump-length. The probability of *East* holding the ace of spades was remote, and if he should have it, there still was time to collect it, as long as *West* had control of diamonds and clubs.

One trick in each of these suits virtually was assured, and the third trick had to be established quickly. *West* therefore shunned the natural lead of the king of spades, and played the jack of hearts. *East* signaled with a high card. *Dummy* won with the king, which placed the ace of hearts in *Declarer's* hand. A club was finessed, lost to the king, and another heart was led, thereby establishing a heart-trick before *Dummy's* diamond-suit was made good. This set *Declarer* one trick.

Time and Place

The hand shown in the accompanying diagram is borrowed from Louis H. Watson's "On the Play of the Hand." It is an excellent example of doing the right thing at the right time.

The first trick was lost to the ace of hearts, and the second won with the king of hearts. *Dummy* was entered with a diamond. A spade was led through *East*, and the declarer won with the queen. To avoid the loss of two trump-tricks, one more spade had to be led from *Dummy*, but, before doing so, *Declarer* discounted the possibility of *East* having only two diamonds.

He played his singleton of clubs. The object of this play was to prevent the defense by *East* from winning the second trump with the ace, underleading the ace of clubs and making his third trump on a diamond-ruff.

Even psychic bids need timing. Should the vulnerable adversaries open the hostilities with a spade-call, or heart-bid, an interference-bid of three no-trumps is in order when holding: spades—four, three; hearts—ace, seven; diamonds—ace, king, queen, ten, nine, five, four, two; clubs—six.

Such a call more often than not will prevent the opposing side from reaching their best contract, and the diamond-suit always offers a safe haven in case of a double. Even a miracle may happen, and a heart-lead provide the means of making the contract.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

After 1½ years
Cost $110. Now the paint must be burned and scraped off at $60 more. Total, $170, or $113 per year. And on top of all that there's another extra to pay for, the additional cost of a new priming coat.

After 4 years
Exposed, like the "cheap" paint job, to severe northern New York winters. Cost $120, or $30 per year to date, and still less as time goes on. No new priming coat will be needed at repaint time.

And now, under the N. H. A. plan, you can give it Dutch Boy protection for a few dollars a month!

If you saw your home in danger of being damaged you'd rush to protect it, of course. But do you, yourself, *invite* damage . . . unwittingly? Invite it by choosing "cheap" paint? Not realizing how soon "cheap" paint will fail?

Look at the left-hand photo, an actual section from a house whose owner just a short time ago thought he was saving money.

See how the "cheap" paint has gone to pieces . . . cracked and scaled . . . after a few months. Now it must be burned and scraped off. And that calls for an extra coat in repainting. That's why you find "cheap" paint so costly.

Dutch Boy, on the other hand, does not crack and scale. It resists the weather . . . wears down stubbornly by gradual chalking which leaves a smooth, unbroken surface, an ideal foundation for new paint.

And so the painter who has your interest at heart uses Dutch Boy White-Lead. He mixes it to meet the requirements of your job and tints it to the exact color you specify. No one knows paint like a painter.

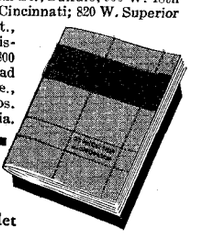
Paint Now . . . Use the N. H. A.

Under the National Housing Act, you can paint without ready cash. The monthly payments are surprisingly small. But whether you use the Government plan or not, send for our free booklet which tells how to modernize with paint and what to look for when buying a paint job. Included are clear and explicit directions for arranging a painting loan. Send the coupon for *The House We Live In,* today. Address Department 185, in care of the nearest branch listed at right.

DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD
Good Paint's Other Name

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak St., Buffalo; 900 W. 18th St., Chicago; 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati; 820 W. Superior Ave., Cleveland; 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis; 2240 24th St., San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
Department 185
Address: *(See list of branches)*
Please send me your free booklet "The House We Live In."

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Your Billions—Whence and Whither?

Under Works-Relief Program, the Federal Government Will Take Care of Employables—That Means Those Areas With Most Employables Will Benefit Most

By Frederick Hanssen

In the 124 years between 1789 and 1913, the Government received and disbursed approximately $24,000,000,000. In the three years, 1934, 1935, and 1936, it is proposed to have a similar sum flow into and out of Washington.

It is the purpose of this article to present to the reader such factual evidence as is available concerning the *geographical* source and destination of this huge flow of money.

For this purpose, a "flow-chart" has been drawn. It reflects *all* the government moneys spent for relief in the Federal Reserve districts in the calendar years 1933 and 1934; these figures are actual. It estimates the geographical source of government funds arising from individual and corporation taxes (actual), and bond sales (estimated).

In producing these figures, actual and estimated, the endeavor has been made to trace the flow of funds to Washington which are subject to wide geographical variation. The only funds flowing out of Washington that are considered are those for relief in 1933 and 1934, and the estimate of the geographical flow for works-relief expenditures under the changed concept of the new program.

Variations in Flow

Thus, if a bonus bill were passed, the flow of funds from Washington occasioned thereby would be largely on a per capita basis, but, as will be seen, extremely wide variations in the geographical flow arise from the operation of the works-relief bill.

In the years 1933 and 1934, it will be noted, the Government received from taxpayers and bond buyers more than $13,000,000,000, and spent for relief more than $2,000,000,000. Under the terms of the works-relief bill, it will expend $4,880,000,000, and proposes to expend this in less than two years. The accompanying chart shows rather clearly that certain districts contributed relatively less to the flow into Washington, and drew relatively more from the flow out of Washington.

This flow of money becomes extremely important to the business man, because, under existing conditions, total purchasing-power is represented largely by (1) wages, (2) income from investments, and (3) government payments. Any important change in government payments, especially if that change also involves geographical reallocations, has very important repercussions upon the total volume of business in a given area.

It will be noted that the flow out of Washington under the old relief-system, and under the new works-relief program, changes direction in a very important way. Under the works-relief program, it is proposed that the Federal Government take care of the *employables*. That means that those areas containing most employables will get the greatest benefit.

While there is unfortunately no census of employables available, it has been assumed in making estimates of the apportionment of the flow of nearly $5,000,000,000 works-relief funds that it will be in proportion to the total number on relief in the various States at the end of 1934. Incidentally, it also is the judgment of those in charge of present relief that this is a sound basis for estimating.

The estimate of the geographical flow of money into Washington is based on the actual experience of 1933 and 1934, merely increasing the amount to the total estimated by the Administration for the fiscal years 1935 and 1936. It will be noted that while relief expenditures took 11 per cent. of this total flow into Washington in the previous years, they will now take 30 per cent. of the estimated new flow during the coming two years.

Flow to Be Changed

It also will be noted that the flow of funds has been largely from the Northeast, into the West and South. But, under the works-relief program, this flow will be changed, because the big bulk of the employables is located in the Northeast.

Accompanying this article there is included a tabulation of how each State has fared as a recipient of actual governmental allocation of relief-funds, and how it is estimated it will fare under the works-relief program. This estimate is based upon the total now on relief in each State, divided pro rata into the total expenditure of $4,880,000,000.

These tabulations, which so clearly indicate a great change in the flow of money out of Washington, must be taken for what they are—estimates—but, nevertheless, they do present overwhelming evidence that, *relatively*, the Northeast will be the area most signally benefited by this great change in relief policy.

The wide variations for individual States are accounted for, in part, by the more swiftly increasing unemployment rate in the Northeast.

In all probability, these figures will underestimate, rather than overestimate, the effect on the Northeast, because this program calls for greater utilization of materials than the former dole-system, and the great source of industrial output in this country is largely centered in the Northeast.

U. S. INCOME FROM TAXES AND BOND SALES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS

CALENDER YEARS 1933 - 1934 (Actual Accounts)

(In Thousands of Dollars) -000- omitted		(In Thousands of Dollars) -000- omitted	
3.64% BOSTON ($ 476 966)		BOSTON ($ 75 896)	3.66%
29.23% NEW YORK ($ 3 830 604)		NEW YORK ($ 263 052)	12.67%
4.62% PHILADELPHIA ($ 604 731)		PHILADELPHIA ($ 156 453)	7.54%
5.18% CLEVELAND ($ 678 097)		CLEVELAND ($ 97 806)	4.71%
7.22% RICHMOND ($ 945 256)		RICHMOND ($ 145 279)	6.99%
1.47% ATLANTA ($ 192 921)		ATLANTA ($ 224 427)	10.81%
22.23% CHICAGO ($ 2 913 015)		CHICAGO ($ 382 074)	18.40%
4.60% ST. LOUIS ($ 603 390)		ST. LOUIS ($ 122 740)	5.92%
3.58% MINNEAPOLIS ($ 469 696)		MINNEAPOLIS ($ 144 304)	6.95%
4.41% KANSAS CITY ($ 578 196)		KANSAS CITY ($ 182 914)	8.81%
3.58% DALLAS ($ 469 870)		DALLAS ($ 126 364)	6.08%
10.24% SAN FRANCISCO ($ 1 342 354)		SAN FRANCISCO ($ 154 985)	7.46%

Revenues from Taxes and Bond Sales $ 13.1 Billions → 11.82 % → Federal Relief Payments $ 2.08 Billions

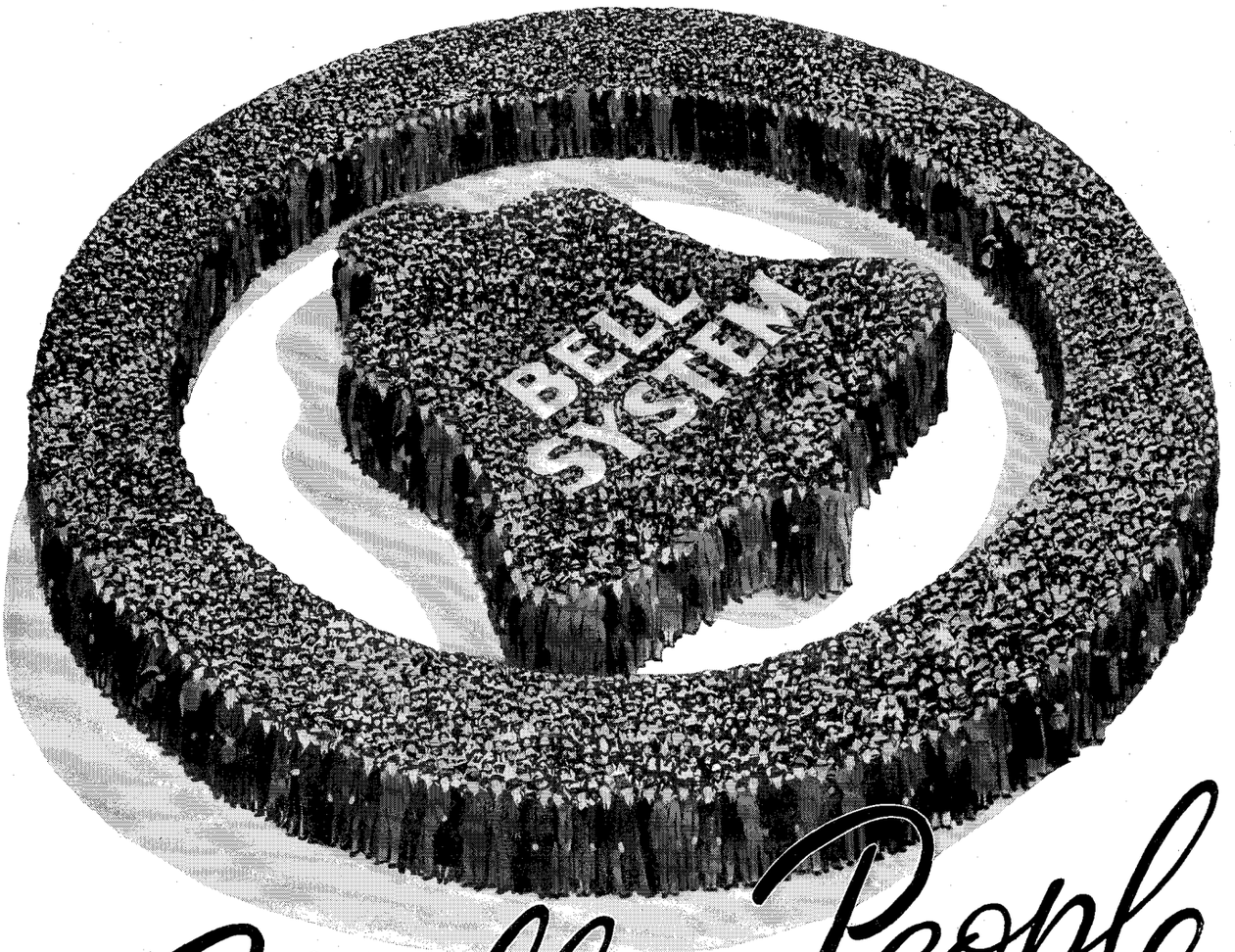
FISCAL YEARS 1935 - 1936 (Estimates)

3.64% BOSTON ($ 583 830)		BOSTON ($ 271 328)	5.56%
29.23% NEW YORK ($ 4 688 286)		NEW YORK ($ 680 760)	13.95%
4.62% PHILADELPHIA ($ 741 015)		PHILADELPHIA ($ 437 248)	8.96%
5.18% CLEVELAND ($ 830 835)		CLEVELAND ($ 292 312)	5.99%
7.22% RICHMOND ($ 1 158 037)		RICHMOND ($ 356 728)	7.31%
1.47% ATLANTA ($ 235 778)		ATLANTA ($ 406 016)	8.32%
22.23% CHICAGO ($ 3 565 535)		CHICAGO ($ 784 704)	16.08%
4.60% ST. LOUIS ($ 737 808)		ST. LOUIS ($ 347 944)	7.13%
3.58% MINNEAPOLIS ($ 574 207)		MINNEAPOLIS ($ 286 944)	5.88%
4.41% KANSAS CITY ($ 707 333)		KANSAS CITY ($ 355 264)	7.28%
3.58% DALLAS ($ 574 207)		DALLAS ($ 302 072)	6.19%
10.24% SAN FRANCISCO ($ 1 642 424)		SAN FRANCISCO ($ 358 680)	7.35%

Revenues from Taxes and Bond Sales $ 16 Billions → 30.42 % → Federal Relief Appropriations $ 4.88 Billions

	Actual Direct Federal Relief & Rental & Benefit Payments	Estimated Participation in Total of $4.88 Billion Work Relief Bill	Percentage of Increase
	$	$	%
Vermont	1,573,194	6,703,000	326.12
Kentucky	28,650,453	120,238,000	319.62
Connecticut	11,469,612	45,355,000	295.42
Rhode Island	4,865,728	18,692,000	284.13
Virginia	12,667,823	47,709,000	276.61
New Mexico	8,846,043	32,195,000	263.94
Massachusetts	47,901,798	171,312,000	257.61
New Jersey	49,035,129	163,936,000	234.31
Maine	6,043,245	18,959,000	213.73
Minnesota	46,486,814	141,170,000	203.63
Ohio	97,806,230	292,171,000	200.93
Oklahoma	56,833,188	168,274,000	196.08
Delaware	1,622,359	4,739,000	192.17
West Virginia	33,245,643	96,070,000	188.96
California	69,874,490	198,177,000	183.61
Tennessee	26,346,727	74,544,000	182.96
Missouri	50,098,393	146,347,000	182.13
Florida	27,187,471	76,405,000	181.02
Pennsylvania	154,830,703	432,639,000	179.40
Michigan	80,014,693	213,148,000	166.38
Indiana	45,895,146	119,918,000	161.24
New Hampshire	4,042,441	10,525,000	160.39
New York	214,016,947	516,799,000	141.47
Colorado	23,994,511	55,459,000	131.12
Texas	117,518,156	270,010,000	129.75
North Carolina	35,310,284	81,047,000	129.52
Utah	12,571,721	28,696,000	128.25
Arizona	10,257,367	23,091,000	125.12
Wisconsin	49,322,735	107,028,000	116.94
Dist. of Columbia	7,660,453	16,313,000	112.96
Maryland	20,528,027	43,265,000	110.76
Georgia	43,691,471	90,624,000	107.42
Idaho	12,744,363	25,667,000	101.40
South Carolina	35,866,995	72,167,000	101.20
South Dakota	37,565,801	71,354,000	89.94
Arkansas	43,990,719	81,555,000	85.39
Wyoming	4,677,579	8,544,000	82.64
Illinois	155,040,566	280,065,000	80.60
Oregon	17,065,344	30,255,000	77.23
Washington	29,639,891	49,935,000	68.47
Mississippi	38,291,048	61,444,000	60.46
Nebraska	33,250,938	47,136,000	41.75
Alabama	45,738,418	59,717,000	30.56
North Dakota	37,430,172	48,733,000	30.19
Iowa	51,800,885	64,001,000	23.55
Kansas	64,112,366	75,600,000	17.91
Montana	22,820,907	26,129,000	14.49
Louisiana	43,171,562	43,339,000	0.38
Nevada	2,832,162	2,801,000	—1.10

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MORE THAN A *Million People* OWN OR OPERATE THE BELL SYSTEM

THE Bell System furnishes a nationwide telephone service to a great and populous country—a service used for 59,000,000 talks a day. Telephone conversations per capita in this country are more than nine times as many as in Europe.

It takes 275,000 trained people to build and operate the switchboards, wires, cables, and other apparatus that make this service possible. It has taken the savings of 850,000 people to pay for the plant and equipment of the Bell System.

Six hundred and seventy-five thousand own stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in many instances other Bell securities. Another 175,000 own Bell System bonds or stock in the operating telephone companies. This invested money is the result of work and thrift. No other business organization is so widely owned by so many people.

It is owned by the people, and it is run by wage-earning men and women. Their incentive is pride in performance; in doing a good job come recognition and promotion.

Since its beginning more than 50 years ago, the Bell System has rendered a constantly improving service more and more indispensable. Usefulness to the public is the motive that keeps the telephone business going.

In the true sense of the word, this is a democracy in business.

More than half the stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the parent company in the Bell System, are women. Nobody owns as much as one per cent of the stock.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Margaret M. Robertson, Secretary to Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of the House of Representatives, began her career at eighteen, when she went to work for the Court of Appeals in Tennessee. Thirteen years ago she went to Washington to be Secretary to Representative Byrns, and has remained there since. She is married to an Army aviator, a former British pilot who trained American flyers during the War, is the mother of four children who range from three to fifteen. Always genial and kindly, she handles an enormous number of detailed jobs, has under her an office staff of five women, and also runs her home.

© Underwood

Harry A. Adams is skipper and navigator of the eighty-five-foot auxiliary schooner *Pilgrim* which recently left New York on a treasure-hunt, and arrived in Bermuda safely after a rough week's trip on which three of his ten men had to be lashed to the wheel. The expedition, which is equipped with scientific apparatus and a kind of divining-rod for locating buried gold, will take the men to a secret Spanish Main destination for three months. Mr. Adams is fifty-five years old, has brown eyes, brown hair, a mole on the left side of his face, and numerous tattoos. He served thirty years in the United States Navy, rose to a lieutenancy. He also was an officer on the first Byrd expedition to the Antarctic. His home is in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Segar—*Popeye's* creator (see below)—not *ci-gar'*, but *see'gar.*

Cerf—publisher (see this page)—the same as *surf* or *serf.*

Warwick Deeping—noted British author—*Warwick* rimes perfectly with *Yorick.*

Bielaski—famed crime investigator—not *by*, but *bee: bee-las'ki.*

Nice—Governor of Maryland—just *nice*, riming with *price*, not Frenchified to *neece.*

Hersholt—movie actor—in America, *her'sholt;* in Denmark, *hairs'hult.*

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk—President of Turkey (p. 19)—as if spelled *moos'tah-fah kay-mahl' ah-tah-türk'* (*ü* as in *Lübeck*).

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Marguerite A. Wales, General Director of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service in New York City, heads a staff of 265 graduate registered nurses who make more than 500,000 visits to the homes of 100,000 patients annually. These visits are free for those who can not afford to pay for them. Miss Wales is a graduate of Vassar College, has a wide experience in public health and nursing, and has made an intensive study of both European and American public-health centers and their methods. A member of innumerable important health committees, she is tall, blonde, has blue, twinkling eyes, a cheery smile, and is an enthusiastic horsewoman.

Amy Vanderbilt, recently appointed Director of Home Service for the seven Tower Magazines, is blue-eyed, blonde, able—and twenty-six. For two years she was Business Manager of *The American Spectator*, literary newspaper which made history. Chosen for that job because she was good-looking, as well as clever, Miss Vanderbilt also has been a stylist, fashion copy-writer, account executive for advertising agencies, assistant advertising and promotion manager. She collects antiques, first editions, and is an ardent sun-bather.

Bennett Cerf is "the reader's unknown benefactor." A native New Yorker, he was born May 25, 1898, graduated from the Columbia School of Journalism in 1920, worked on the New York *Herald Tribune* and next landed in a Wall Street brokerage house. In 1923, he joined Boni & Liveright, but left in 1925 to form, with Donald Klopfer, his own publishing house. As Modern Library, Inc., they publish the Modern Library reprints; as Random House, they publish their trade-list and James Joyce's unexpurgated "Ulysses," securing removal of Federal censorship against the most controversial book since the World War, and have the exclusive American rights to the English Nonesuch Press fine editions. A director of *Story*, collector of modern "firsts," and bridge and golf fan, Cerf's favorite avocation and vocation is "publishing."

Comics—And Their Creators

E. C. Segar, creator of "Thimble Theater," starring *Popeye*—Born on December 8, 1894, in Chester, Illinois,

Operated a moving-picture machine for five years. During that period worked at house-painting, sign-painting, paper-hanging, played trap-drums for dances, was a photographer during spare time, and dressed windows while I was resting.

Heard that cartoonists made big money. Made up my mind to become one.

Drew a picture, sent it to a St. Louis paper. Got it back. I was sure the editor was a "dumb-bell." Took a correspondence course in cartooning.

Popeye

The course cost me $20. I worked at it late at night for eighteen months.

R. F. Outcault, originator of *Buster Brown*, got me a job on the Chicago *Herald.* Drew "Charlie Chaplin's Comic Capers" daily and Sunday for two years. It had me going. Hope you don't remember it.

Went to work on the Chicago *Evening American* in 1917. Drew "Looping the Loop," a local strip.

My work began to improve, thanks to the encouragement and good advice given me by Mr. Curley, then Managing Editor of *The American.*

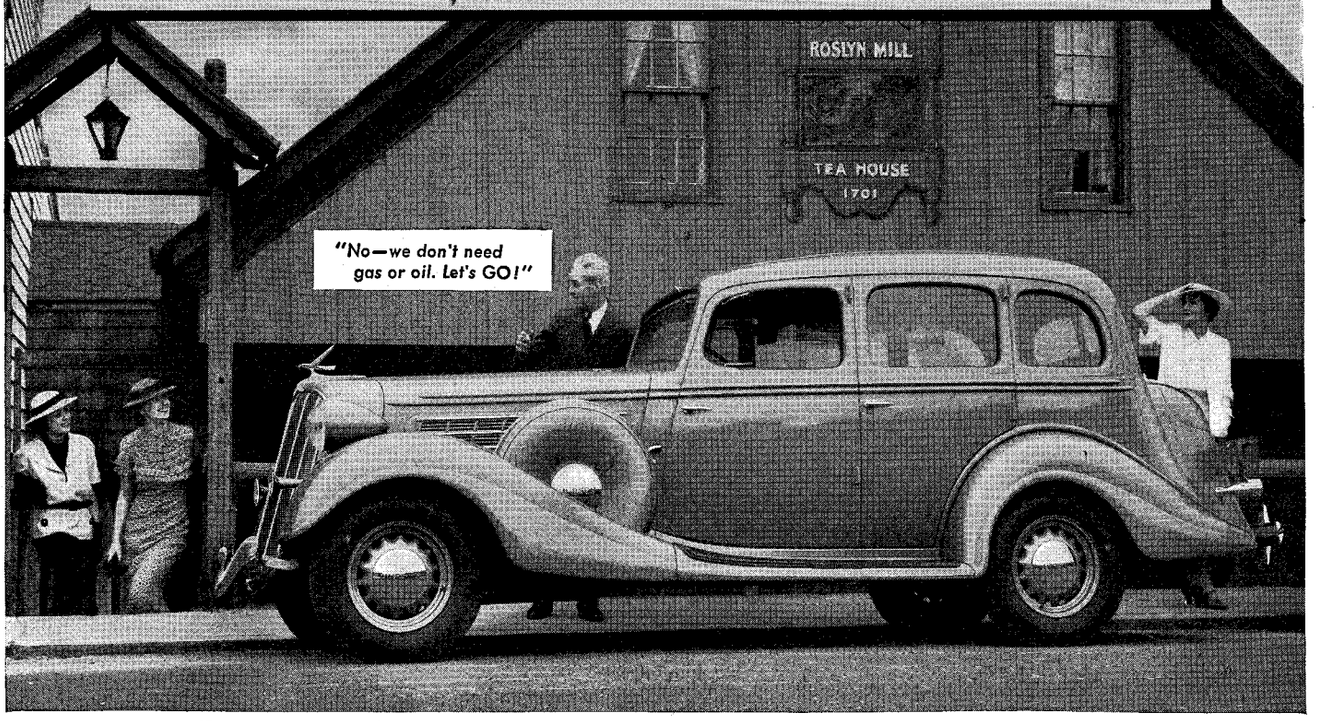
After two years on that paper, Mr. Curley thought I could make good in New York. He sent some of my drawings to King Features Syndicate, and, three weeks later, I was on a train bound for the Big Town where I met *Popeye, Castor Oyl, Olive Oyl,* and the members of the cast of "Thimble Theater."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

20 1/10 MILES PER GALLON

in Nation-Wide

HUDSON ECONOMY TESTS!



Hudson Special Eight (Suburban Sedan) photographed in front of the historic Roslyn Mill Tea House on Long Island

Hudson Eights prove small car economy with big car performance

Think of getting 20 1/10 miles per gallon of gasoline in a car as big, as powerful, as the record-breaking new Hudson Eight!

Yet 20 1/10 miles is the *average* set by big Hudson Eights just a few weeks ago in scores of officially checked economy tests. Each car started with exactly five gallons of gas and ran until it was gone. Average distance—100.595 miles! Remarkable mileage that would be —even for a small car!

Of course, no owner of any car expects to equal economy-test records in everyday driving, with all its stops and starts. But these tests show what every Hudson owner knows—that a Hudson *regularly* gives *big car* performance at *small car* cost, even in city traffic.

Hudson also gives owners another kind of economy that is even more important — economy that comes from the ruggedness you find only in a Hudson. America's *only* bodies *all* of steel! Chassis as rugged as bodies! Every part built of the finest materials obtainable!

Any Hudson and Terraplane dealer will gladly show you economy *proof*, from the *sworn affidavits* of thousands of owners. Enjoy a new driving experience today, behind the wheel of a Hudson. Drive other cars, too. Compare what you get for what you pay—then decide.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan
Hudson Motors of Canada, Limited, Tilbury, Ontario

What "BUILT *by* HUDSON" *Means*

America's *only* bodies *all* of steel . . . sides, floor, roof . . . over an inner structure also all of steel. Greatest strength, yet eliminating hundreds of pounds of excess weight.

World's greatest stock car performance, from motors noted for smoothness, balance and power.

The Electric Hand for easier, safer driving. (Standard on Hudson Custom models — other Hudsons regularly equipped with conventional gear shift; Electric Hand optional at small extra cost.)

Economy Starts With the Prices!

$695 and up for Hudson Six . . . Hudson Eight $760 and up . . . Terraplane $585 and up.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit for closed models

HUDSON *Sixes and Eights*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Arts Also Are Olympic

Competitions in Five Fields Begin to Engage Artists' Attentions, After Years of Promotion by Founder and Successors

The New Museum, Berlin, a famous seat of art

Only now, after nearly two dozen years of promotion by the founder of and successors to the modern Olympic Games, have workers in the arts begun to realize that they have a place in the Games as important, practically, as that of the international athletes.

The eleventh Olympiad, at Berlin next year, will seek to give the arts an equal standing and only reluctance, or lack of knowledge of the opportunity, by living artists can again subordinate art to athletics.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, wished art to rank alongside athletic prowess in conduct of the Games. He believed that the intellectual and cultural aspects were fully as important and, altho he did not succeed in rousing any vast enthusiasm, he insisted on art competitions, beginning, in 1912, in Stockholm, with a literary competition. Artists of influence blandly ignored the opportunities through successive Olympiads. Only recently has anything like an international atmosphere been created.

Great Exhibition Promised

Now definite rules have been laid down, nations have advised that their artists will compete, and next summer in Berlin promises an international art exhibition of gigantic spread.

The regulations, in the main, provide only that competitive works shall have been accomplished by living artists within the period of the last Olympiad.

It is desired that the works shall have relationship to sport, but the widest latitude is permitted, notably in music. In the architectural competition it is insisted that designs shall be of buildings or construction serving sports ends, and that in sculpture the objects shall depict sporting events.

Writers have the greatest field for their work. Altho the basic idea must relate to sport, in any given work, it may treat of the whole picture of sport the world over, or, merely, a branch of sport, a specific event, an idea, a person renowned in sport, or a human destiny shaped through sport.

Musicians are asked to create works for mass marches, mass drills, songs, choruses, athletic festivals, dances and harmonies for applying rhythm to gymnastic movements.

Competitions in Detail

The organizing committee for the Eleventh Olympiad has grouped the competitions in art thus:

1. *Architecture.*
   (a) Designs for town-planning.
   (b) Architectonic designs.
2. *Painting and Graphic Works.*
   (a) Paintings of every technique.
   (b) Drawings and water-colors.
   (c) Works of graphic arts (wood-engravings, etchings, lithographs, copperplate engravings).
   (d) Current graphic works (deed, seals, stamps, posters).
3. *Sculpture.*
   (a) Sculpture.
   (b) Reliefs.
   (c) Medals.
4. *Literature.*
   (a) Lyric works (odes, songs, cantatas, hymns, essays, lyric prose, ballads).
   (b) Dramatic works (plays, comedies, tragedies, librettos, farces, open-air plays, radio plays, dialogs and scenarios).
   (c) Epic works (romances, novels, epos, tales) (not exceeding 20,000 words).
5. *Music.*
   (a) Compositions of songs for soloists or choir with or without accompaniment.
   (b) Compositions for an instrument with or without accompaniment and for instrumental chamber-music.
   (c) Compositions for orchestra of any kind.

The art competitions will take place between July 15 and August 16, 1936, during which the competitive works will be on exhibition at Kaiserdamm.

One Man Shatters Rule

The Gallery of Living Art at New York University has shattered a hitherto inflexible rule, and given wall-space to a one-man exhibition of paintings by Charles G. Shaw, American abstractionist. Most amazing of the eight paintings is "Portrait of Times Square," an oil which no visitor to date has deciphered.

Shaw, newspaper and magazine writer, and pamphleteer, courser of world travelways, studied with George Luks, then found the typewriter and travel-tickets more fascinating than brushes. Four years ago, in London, he tired of the typewriter, temporarily, and went back to painting, electing to find inspiration in abstractions.

His portrait of Ernest Boyd shows that thoughtful, bearded critic built up out of prismatic shapes, surrounded by disarranged volumes of O'Casey, Spinoza, Shaw, Synge, Flaubert, Balzac, and Nietzsche.

Statements and Exhibit

The Gallery for French Art, filling the seventh floor and overflowing into the roof garden of Maison Française, in Rockefeller Center, was opened last week with statements and an exhibition. The statements pointed out that France, "by generously permitting us to see some of the rare treasures of her great museums, has made a most friendly gesture."

The exhibition was of famous women of French history, a collection of portraits, engravings, sculpture, and mementoes, from Joan of Arc to Sarah Bernhardt. Descendants of the women represented lent rare manuscripts.

Buddha and Tibet's Art

The Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey, is erecting in the North Gallery, in connection with an exhibition of Tibetan art and customs, a full-sized altar and lamasery library. A central niche will have a large image of Gotama Buddha, decorated with symbolic designs from Tibetan paintings. Most of the material was collected by Albert L. Shelton, a medical missionary to Tibet.

Orchestra to Westward

The Philadelphia Orchestra plans a two-week tour of Western cities next spring, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. He returns to the orchestra next season as guest conductor, and not as musical director. He will conduct the first half of the twenty-eight-week orchestra season. Difficulties within the organization have been eradicated. Sponsors anticipate a spirited regrowth.

Poet's Home Restored

The boyhood home of Eugene Field, at 634 South Broadway, St. Louis, has been restored to its condition in 1850. It will be opened to the public as a museum in September.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IT'S ALWAYS *Good Weather*

ON *Air-Conditioned* WESTERN TRAINS

"FRESH AS THE BREATH OF SPRING"

while YOU TRAVEL · *when* YOU ARRIVE

WESTERN Railroads have taken another great forward step. Now they offer you *perfect weather* on all their principal trains. Coaches, chair cars, diners, sleeping cars, club, lounge and observation cars air-conditioned—what luxury for you!

Step aboard one of these fine trains and forget how hot or dusty or wet it is outside.

Millions have been spent—employment furnished for thousands—by the Western Railroads in their tremendous air-conditioning program . . . yet this crowning comfort costs the traveling public not one cent extra.

Cool Air? Yes—and Much More

When you ride one of these air-conditioned Western trains you will revel in the comfort of cool, clean air—the air-moisture (humidity) is scientifically controlled, there are no drafts—and you enjoy freedom from smoke, cinders, odors and noises. You relax and rest as you ride through the glorious West. Men—wear your white linens if you wish. Ladies—your daintiest clothes remain fresh and clean all the way.

Save Money and Time

Western Railroads offer basic fares as low as 2c per mile round trip for sleeping car travel; correspondingly low rates in coaches and chair cars. Sleeping car charges one-third lower. Ship your auto at reduced rates and travel in comfort by train. *Your dollar goes farther on Western Railroads.* You save time, too, for schedules are swift and dependable.

See Nearest Railroad Ticket Agent

No matter where you want to go—or when—the Western Railroads are ready to serve you for both business and pleasure travel. For details on special places of interest, routes, rates or literature, or all-expense tours in the West, see any railroad representative. He will gladly advise you.

TRAVEL BY TRAIN

to Southwest, Old Mexico, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, California, San Diego Exposition, North Woods and Lakes, National Parks, Texas Gulf Coast, Ozarks, American Rockies, Dude Ranches, ResortsofEveryCharacter.

On your Western Tour by train see at least one National Park

WESTERN RAILROADS

COOL • CLEAN • DEPENDABLE • QUIET • SAFE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ALASKA

Through Sheltered Waters!

ALASKA—MAJESTIC, SERENE, ETERNAL

LAKE BENNETT

A 9-DAY CRUISE $85 AND UP ALL EXPENSES EXCEPT AT SKAGWAY

CRUISE where it's glorious June all summer and the sun shines for 20 hours of the day . . . to the land of the Midnight Sun. From Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle, cruise 2,000 miles through the famed Inside Passage to Ketchikan, Wrangell, Taku Glacier, Juneau, Skagway, and back. Luxuriate on deck, play deck games, dance, see 'live' glaciers that soar skyward from the sea! 36 hours at Skagway—with time to go by rail over the Gold Rush Trail of '98'. Berth and meals on steamer included, except at Skagway.

Convenient Service to Skagway with frequent sailings from Vancouver each week, at season's height, by luxurious steamers—the Canadian Pacific S.S. "Princess Louise", "Princess Charlotte" and "Princess Alice"; the Canadian National S.S. "Prince George" and "Prince Rupert". Low tourist fares to Pacific Coast ports. Include the Canadian Rockies. Ask for illustrated folders.

Special 10½-Day Cruises—$100 up
All expense—except at Skagway

To Skagway via Sitka, by S. S. "Prince Robert", from Vancouver, June 28, July 12, July 26, Aug. 9
To Skagway, by S. S. "Princess Charlotte", July 31, from Vancouver, returning via Sitka.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

NEW YORK
673 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA
1500 Chestnut Street
BOSTON
186 Tremont Street
CHICAGO
4 South Michigan Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO
648 Market Street
LOS ANGELES
607 South Grand Ave.
SEATTLE
1329 Fourth Ave.
MONTREAL
360 McGill Street

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW YORK
Madison Ave. at 44th St.
PHILADELPHIA
1500 Locust Street
BOSTON
405 Boylston Street
CHICAGO
71 East Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO
152 Geary Street
LOS ANGELES
621 South Grand Ave.
SEATTLE
1320 Fourth Ave.
MONTREAL
Windsor Station

Offices, Agencies throughout U. S. and Canada

On the Current Screen

While the underworld has afforded the screen with material for striking exhibits during recent years, the motion-picture treatment of society's enemies has embroiled the industry in its most bitter controversies. It has been contended by eminent critical laymen that such photoplays as "Public Enemy," "Scarface," and "Little Cæsar," acted as powerful incentives to wrong-doing for the youth of the land.

Warner Bros. Pictures

A scene from "G Men"

On the other hand, a smaller group has stoutly insisted that the cinema first focused attention on the multifarious flourishing of crime, and instigated an intelligent handling of the problem.

It is the Federal attack on gangsters and their rackets which gives purpose and dramatic cohesion to **"G Men" (AAA).** It is no more suited as entertainment for youngsters than the long list of underworld pictures which allegedly glorified the plug-ugly, but it offers no question as to the comparative merits of cop or robber.

Tense and Gripping

The cops, in this case Federal operatives known colloquially as "G men," are the heroes. One might predict that the immediate effect of the picture would be to have the Department of Justice swamped with applications for "G men" jobs.

Edgar Hoover and his assistants are likely to find fault with certain aspects of the work. There is a sentimental romanticizing of the Government's offensive on criminals which doubtless is at variance with the grim and routine realities of the job. For all that, it is tense and gripping melodrama, fashioned out of valiant doings.

The action of "G Men" follows the Federal hunt of the late John Dillinger and his colleagues during three years with remarkable fidelity to known facts. There is the Union Station massacre, the resort siege in the Wisconsin woods, and fleeting glimpses of succeeding bank-robberies, climaxed by the jailing of one public enemy, and the extermination of another.

A rather ordinary blend of love and success stories serves as a narrative skeleton for the episodes, and permits James Cagney to give a splendid performance.

The title-player of "Public Enemy" is here a stalwart in the forces of law and order, bringing his enormous talent for crisp characterization to a part which frequently would be silly were he not portraying it. In the most banal scenes of the love story, or the subsidiary plot which finds him at odds with his immediate superior, he lends conviction to the production.

He has fine support from Robert Armstrong and Lloyd Nolan, who look and act as tho they might be Department of Justice agents, and Edward Pawley and Barton MacLane, who contribute clean-cut portrayals of two vicious killers. Ann Dvorak and Margaret Lindsay are adequate to the exigencies of the love interest. Lesser rôles are handled shrewdly.

In staging the photoplay, William Keighley has kept it fast-paced and compelling, while First National has outdone itself in the shooting and chase scenes.

* * *

"Hold 'Em Yale" (AAA)—The latest Damon Runyon contribution to the screen is unabashed and hilarious farce. He has selected for its heroes a group of petty racketeers and ticket-scalpers, who muddle their way through a series of adventures to the accompaniment of a steady stream of quips, jests, and gags.

It has almost the fine burlesque quality of that classic, "Million Dollar Legs," altho its argot may be a bit too specialized for general appreciation.

As in the case of "Little Miss Marker," Mr. Runyon has made his characters engagingly human, as well as amusing. When *Sunshine Joe* and his cronies become unwilling hosts to an heiress, and go to fantastic ends to get rid of her, there is a great deal of penetrating insight into human character woven through their antics.

Finally they descend on a Yale-Harvard football-game, force the coach to put in a bashful player, and end up singing hymnals at the young man's wedding to their unwanted ward.

William Frawley is extremely funny as the chief of the ticket-hustlers, combining a laconic utterance of bright lines with splendidly effective pantomime. Andy Devine, Warren Hymer, and George E. Stone are fine as his absurd assistants, while the heiress is played resourcefully by Patricia Ellis. There is a good bit by Cesar Romero.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much.	The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *The Little Colonel, *Life Begins at 40, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, The Youth of Maxim, G Men, Hold 'Em Yale.

AAAA—Outstanding Films
AAA—Recommended Films
*Films suitable for children

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

RETURN

By Blanche Goodman

"Dust Atoms From Far West Darken Skies in East Tennessee"—Newspaper head-line.

Long time his gaze turned to the West and
North;
Long time his thoughts adventuring had
run
Past hills, that drowsed like bison in the sun,
To lines of covered wagons setting forth.
He had no rest until he joined that band,
And yet, his heart tugged backward all
the while.
Hill-hunger grew within him, mile on mile.
He died . . . was buried in that prairie
land.

Yet one more pilgrimage would he fulfill:
To-day a wind rides in, discordant, chill;
A yellow haze across the landscape lies—
Dust atoms from far western boundaries,
Still sentient with his old, nostalgic pain,
Find surcease in the hills of home again.

—*The Chattanooga* News.

WHEN ABRAHAM WENT OUT OF UR

By Nancy Byrd Turner

Men go out from the places where they
dwelled,
Knowing not why or whither, but overborne
At midnight by some awful word, foresworn
Between one dark and day, called and
compelled.

So have they gone for ages in the gleam
Of many a daybreak, turning troubled eyes
For one last look at home beneath old skies,—
Their birthright bartered for a nameless
dream;

Even as God's first adventurer stood forth
One star-wrought night, on a familiar hill,
And saw the Chaldean dawn, remote and
chill,
Etching old Ur along the lonely north,
And bowed himself to his loved earth, and
rent
His garments, crying he could not go . . .
and went.

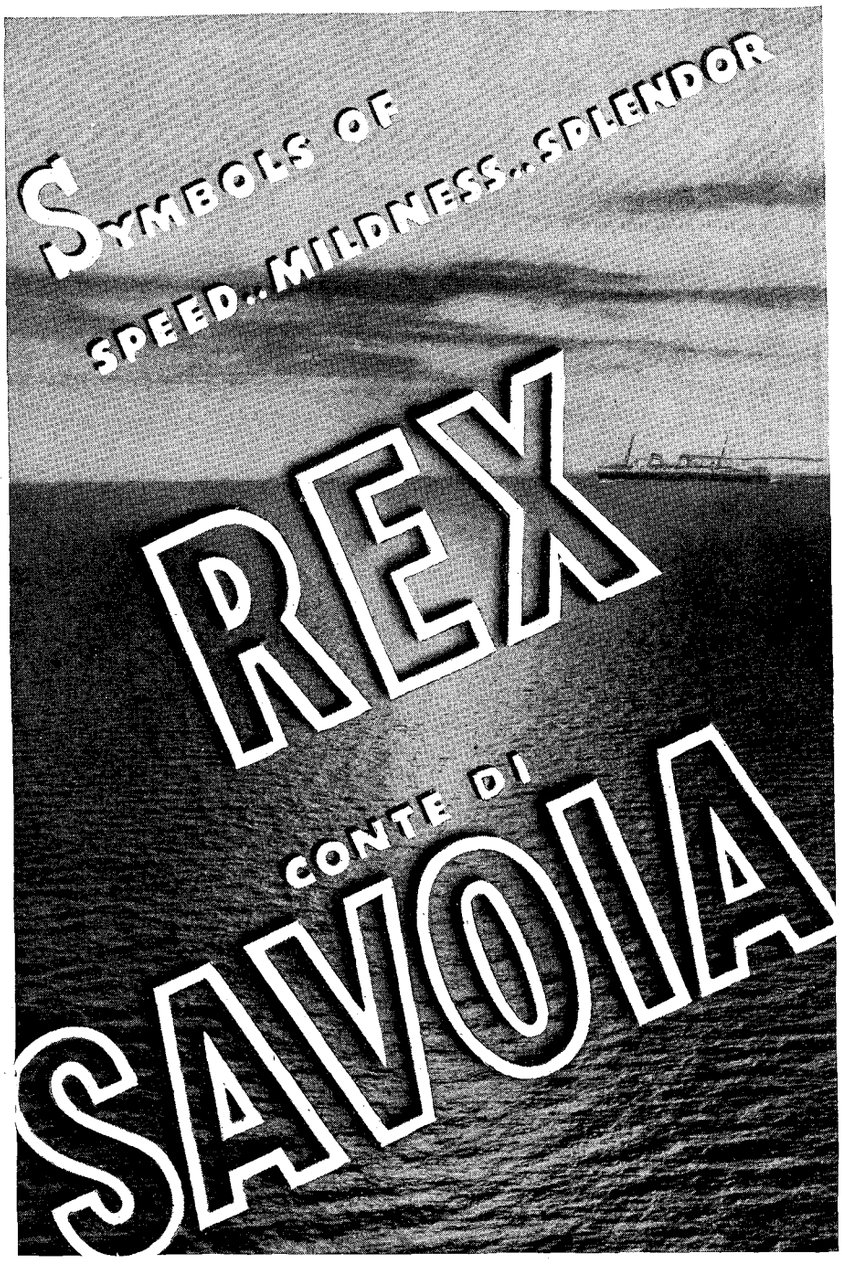
—"Star in a Well," Dodd, Mead & Co.
(New York)

LEGEND AND TRUTH

By John Holmes

To be New England is to get up early
And make the most of the day. It is to spend
Speech, labor, time, and all essentials dearly;
Rarely to buy, and patiently to mend.
To be New England is to love so fiercely
That the hand trembles, that the deep eyes
ache,
Yet speak of love infrequently, and tersely.
It is to suffer thirst a well might slake,
And lift the bucket to the mouth, and sip.
It is to juggle thought, catch even the shadow
Of thought, yet hold it in an iron grip.
It is to own one's father's fertile meadow,
And strengthen every spring the rock-built
wall
To keep one meadow in, and others out,
Yet have three different gateways after all.
Or so it was. And so, with much retelling,
The legend lives and true beyond all doubt,
Well learned by outland men and most compelling.
But no one tells the truth about the place.
The hard and ancient virtue blends and blurs.
Few living comprehend its grim old grace,
And least of all the new New Englanders.

—*The Atlantic Monthly.*



TWO AMAZING SHIPS. Capturing the imagination of the travel world, they have broken record after record—for speed, for capacity sailings—winning new thousands each season to the glorious, *mild* Southern Route!

The fastest liner afloat! And the only gyro-stabilized liner. Their breath-taking Lido Decks, their enormous open-air pools . . . their splendid accommodations and appointments in First, Special or Tourist Class . . . enjoy them all on your approaching European trip! Plus the distinguished cuisine, service and seamanship of the Italian Marine.

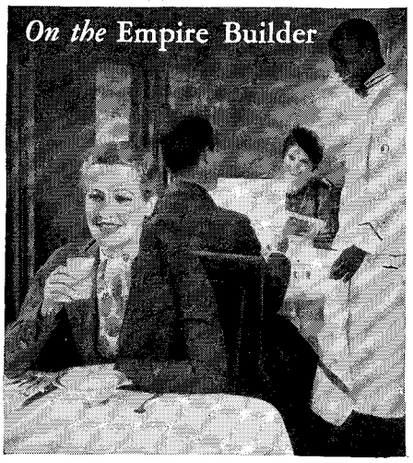
A special speed schedule makes both vessels available *at convenient dates* throughout the summer. Choose either! Or sail on another Italian "sunship"—Saturnia, Vulcania, Roma, Conte Grande—for a true Lido crossing over the unrivalled blue route that made "Lido at sea" possible!

Write for literature to **LOCAL TOURIST AGENT** *or our nearest office.* — **New York:** *Rockefeller Center, (Palazzo d' Italia), 626 Fifth Ave.;* **Philadelphia:** *1601 Walnut Street;* **Boston:** *86 Arlington Street;* **Cleveland:** *944 Arcade, Union Trust Building;* **Chicago:** *333 North Michigan Ave.;* **San Francisco:** *386 Post Street;* **New Orleans:** *1806 American Bank Building;* **Montreal:** *Architect Building, 1133 Beaver Hall Hill;* **Toronto:** *159 Bay Street.*

ITALIAN LINE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY



Excellent meals as low as 50¢

See America this summer
Visit Pacific Northwest—Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland
Logan Pass Detour thru Glacier Park
See other Northwest National Parks
Very low round trip fares
Choice of routes returning

Ask your local railway ticket agent or travel bureau or write A. J. Dickinson, Passenger Traffic Manager GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, ST. PAUL.

Ride the completely air-conditioned
EMPIRE BUILDER
via Glacier Park to Pacific Northwest, Alaska, California

Santa Fe

COOL Comfort LOW COST

Greater comfort for fewer dollars will highlight this summer's western vacations via the Santa Fe. Observation, lounge and club cars; Fred Harvey diners; standard and tourist sleepers, and chair cars, will be AIR-CONDITIONED on all principal Santa Fe trains. FARES AND SLEEPING CAR COST WILL BE THE LOWEST IN YEARS.

All-Expense Tours on certain days.

The California Pacific International Exposition this summer at San Diego.

MAIL COUPON

W. J. BLACK, P. T. M., Santa Fe System Lines
909 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
Mail picture books and folder about fares
from_____ to_____
Name_____
Address_____

Hitler Arraigns War

Urges Understanding Among Germany, Britain and America

(Continued from page 11)

three miles long. Think of Germany's massed heavy industries near her Western frontier, exposed to air-attack, and ask yourself why we should want war."

Intensely grim was the Führer's smile.

"Do you feel there is any sincerity in Russia's expressed fear of Germany?"

"A strange fear, if it be a fear. We have no common frontier with Russia. Five hundred miles of Polish territory lie between us and Russia, and, as I have said, we have a treaty of peace with Poland. Are we likely to violate Polish territory on a wild-goose chase after the Bolshevists? As for our smaller Eastern neighbors—those between us and Russia—we want to be on the same terms of mutual respect and friendship with them as with Poland. We want them, as we want everybody, to have what we ourselves want—their own racial and national integralities.

"Bad Business"

"Please underline one fact which ought to be, for all the world, a bright light shining upon the New Germany."

"Yes?"

"We are, by conviction and basic tenet, not only *non*-imperialistic, but *anti*-imperialistic. We have no wish to go about the world sweeping non-Germans within the ambit of our rule and our principles. Just as we do not wish to be assimilated, so we do not wish to assimilate others. We do not believe in it. We believe it to be, biologically no less than politically, bad business. We have quite enough to do to build up an orderly, just, and happy life for our own people. It is the one job we understand."

"That does not mean you would refuse to take back any of your former colonies which might be offered to you?"

"Victors and Vanquished"

"Those we should accept willingly, but this fact does not alter our attitude on the question of racial intermixture on a wholesale scale. Our return to the position of a colonial Power would have nothing to do with social assimilation one way or the other. It would be purely a matter of recognizing the equality of Germany with other great civilized Powers and giving her a fair competitive opportunity in the world economic struggle."

"This brings us to the League of Nations. What will you say about it?"

"That there *is* none, in any true sense. First, the League which exists lacks the membership of America, Japan, and Germany, all great Powers. Second, it is an instrument, and from its birth has been an instrument, in the hands of the victors in the Great War. It has functioned exclusively from their point of view. It has divided the world into victors on the one hand and vanquished on the other.

"Germany has been kept well outside its conclusive councils, as her delegates at Versailles were kept outside the confer-

RECREATION
Amid
RE-CREATION

Make the U. S. S. R. your vacation goal this year...there's more recreation, more stimulation and real "change" in a land that's alert and alive! And you'll get greater value, too . . . basic all-inclusive rates are $15 per day First Class, $8 per day Tourist Class, $5 per day Third Class.

Special 1935 attractions are the summer sessions at Moscow University, registration now open at moderate rates . . . and the great Moscow Theatre Festival, Sept. 1-10. For a unique travel thrill, include in your tour the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Send for interesting Booklet LD-5 and map.

INTOURIST, INC.
U. S. Representative of The Travel Company of the U. S. S. R., 545 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

YOUR TRAVEL AGENT KNOWS

WORLD TOURS

TO SUIT YOURSELF

Choose your own route . . . plan your own stop-overs. Take 90 days or up to two years. *Very low cost.* Special Round-the-World service . . . Canadian Pacific in combination with Peninsular & Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies, and other lines. Ask about inclusive cost tours. Information from YOUR OWN AGENT, or Canadian Pacific: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, 34 other cities in U. S. and Canada.

Canadian Pacific

TRAIN FOR A FINE HOTEL POSITION

Come to Washington. Qualify in 4 months for well-paid opportunities in Hotel and Institutional Field. Learn on modern hotel equipment. National Placement Service FREE. Day classes start Sept., Oct. Send for FREE book.
LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS, Div. RLE-1693, Washington, D. C.

Mothersills
SEASICK REMEDY

Quickly Relieves Travel Sickness

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ence-room till they were directed to enter and sign. *Enter and sign.* That has been the way of the so-called League with Germany. It will not do. The world can not find organized unity against war on those lines. The principles of Versailles are temporary. The principles of the League must be eternal. You can not mix Versailles and Geneva."

"National-Socialist Germany would return to the League if it were divorced from Versailles?"

"Loathing of War"

"If the principle of true equality were made bed-rock in the League, we should return. Our loathing of war, the horror and shame we feel in connection with war—any war, I mean, which is not a war of defense, not a war for the soul and the life of a people—this profound emotion impels us to action with others to establish peace once and for all. When the League of Nations shall be what it ought to be—the world's League and not the League of a group of Powers with its own point of view and policy—then Germany will not be the nation to cripple its efficiency by withholding her support."

"You favor the reduction and limitation of armaments?"

"We shall be happy to cut armaments to the lowest point to which the other Powers will go—cut them to that point and either keep them there or cut them further, as may be agreed."

"And you would consent to international inspection of armaments?"

"Any sort of inspection which applied all round and equally."

"Do you think Germany and France some day will be mutually trusting friends?"

"Yes. This age-old quarrel will take its place with forgotten follies and bitternesses some day. It must. Europe can not have a peace worthy of the name until it does. France can not liquidate us. We can not liquidate France. We are fixed forever in our positions of neighborhood. Our true and abiding interests are identical. We repeatedly have appealed to France to close the old chapter. It will be closed eventually."

"Common Calamity"

"France thinks you are sure to fight a war of revenge if you get a chance."

"A misreading both of us and of history. Wars of revenge are out of date. At one time they could be fought with some hope of getting even, or better. Now they can be fought with only the certainty of a common calamity. In the old days a deliberate war-maker may have been, in some sense, a patriot. In these days he is a traitor: he leads his people into the Valley of the Shadow of Death. The New Germany is against war, not only because it does not pay, but because it rapes every instinct of civilized man."

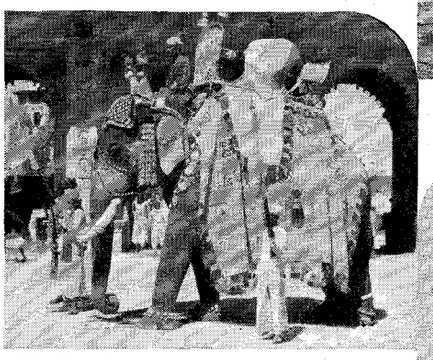
"What would be your estimate of the international value of a good understanding among Germany, Britain, and the United States?"

"It would be, in my opinion, of superlative political importance. It scarcely could have, viewed from any standpoint, the faintest sinister aspect. Whatever may

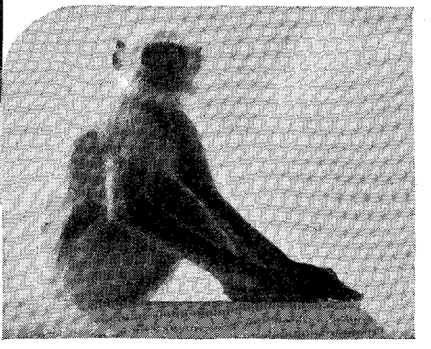
Go adventuring ROUND THE WORLD this summer!

Ssu *is the Chinese name for raw silk, and here's the way they spin it in the streets of Peking.*

Sun-Worshipping *aboard President Liners is as popular a sport as swimming in the outdoor pool.*



Mayor *of Galta, India. When sacred monkeys took over the the ruined city, this one picked the City Hall.*



No Circus! *Princes ride elephants like this in India —one of the 14 lands that President Liners visit.*

$854 takes you First Class Round the World by President Liner

A world cruise by President Liner is the finest adventure you can have! For these ships let you stopover anywhere in their 26,000-mile itinerary—make sidetrips to thrilling places off the beaten path—then continue on the next or a later President Liner. You can circle the globe in as little as 104 days (85 days if you cross America by rail). Or you may take up to two full years.

21 ports—14 countries • President Liners sail every week from New York and California via Hawaii and the Sunshine Route—and every other week from Seattle via the Short Route —to the Orient, thence Round the World. You travel at all times on ships of the same fleet, enjoying a luxurious outside stateroom all the way.

See your travel agent for details about this and other President Liner services: between New York and California via the Panama Canal; and roundtrips to the Orient at low summer fares. Or see any of our offices: 604 Fifth Avenue, New York; 110 So. Dearborn St., Chicago; Statler Bldg., Boston; 311 California St., San Francisco; 514 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., Toronto, Cleveland, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oakland, San Diego, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

More and more men are learning the value of GLOVER'S for promoting vigorous scalp health and luxuriant hair growth. Barbers more and more are advocating it. This manipulative and medicinal treatment consists of Glover's System of Massage, an application of Glover's Mange Medicine (the famous Veterinary Medicine with the clean pine tar odor), followed by a Shampoo.

Remember this about the Glover System—its value lies in the *regularity* with which it is followed. Scalp hygiene, like all body hygiene, depends on consistent care. Make Glover treatments a fixed habit. They will stop excessive Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Dandruff and make you proud of your hair.

Get Glover's Mange Medicine and Glover's Medicated Soap at your druggist's and start using it today, or have your Barber give you this treatment regularly.

Illustrated booklet explaining the Glover System free. Address, GLOVER'S, Dept. UH, 462-468 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

GLOVER'S MANGE MEDICINE
FOR THE HAIR AND SCALP

New Dog Book FREE

Most complete book on the Care, Training and Feeding of your pet. With human interest illustrations. Contains symptom chart and explains causes and treatment of diseases. Write for it now to

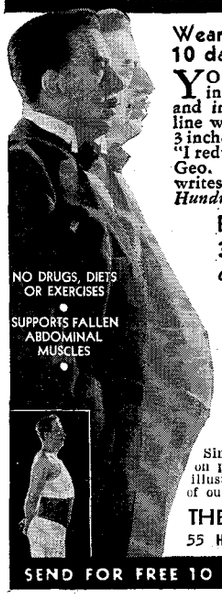
GLOVER'S
Dept. U, 462 Fourth Ave., New York

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn $3,000 to $15,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 12,000 Certified Public Accountants in the U. S. We train you thoroly at home in spare time for C.P.A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Personal training under supervision of staff of C.P.A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays."

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 552-H, Chicago
The School That Has Trained Over 1,200 C. P. A.'s

"I have REDUCED MY WAIST 8 INCHES WITH THE WEIL BELT!"
...writes George Bailey



Wear the WEIL BELT for 10 days at our expense!

YOU will appear many inches slimmer at once and in ten days your waist line will be 3 inches smaller. 3 inches of fat gone or no cost! "I reduced 8 inches"...writes Geo. Bailey. "Lost 50 lbs." writes W. T. Anderson..... *Hundreds* of similar letters.

REDUCE your WAIST 3 INCHES in 10 DAYS
or it will cost you nothing!

You will be completely comfortable as its massage-like action gently but persistently eliminates fat with every move! Gives an erect athletic carriage . . . supports abdominal walls . . . keeps digestive organs in place . . . greatly increases endurance.

Simply write name and address on postcard and we will send you illustrated folder and full details of our 10-day FREE trial offer!

THE WEIL COMPANY
55 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR FREE 10 DAY TRIAL OFFER

be thought abroad of Germany harboring ideas of revenge, ideas of aggression, America and Britain, surely, are not suspected of harboring such purposes. A good understanding among America, Britain, and Germany would constitute a moral fact, I think, decisive for the peace of the world."

"And how can such an understanding be promoted?"

"By the Press."

"Which would mean that the Press must understand the New Germany?"

"Vital."

"Will you put the New Germany in a few words?"

"I will. First, it must be understood that we *have* a New Germany. It must be understood that there has been *a complete supersession* in this country. We revere our traditions, we are loyal Germans, we love and honor those who have striven for us and died for us, but we are a New Germany. We face the future with a new inspiration and a new motive. The old fetters have been broken. We are changed men in a changed world. Grasp that.

"We have a Germany which is German—something we never had before in the same kind and degree. We have put down Marxism, Communism, and chaos. We have displaced the men who brought the State to a condition of utter political and economic collapse. We have smashed the wrangling and impotent parties.

"Dictator the Nation"

"The people and the Government have become one. The entire opposition in the country is less than 2,500,000, whereas more than 40,000,000 have taken the pains definitely to register their confidence in the new order. Jewish domination of Germany is gone: intellectually, professionally, financially, we no longer allow one person *minus* to hold sway over ninety-nine persons *plus*. The peculiar ethics and technique of that performance have been abolished. Germany is ruled to-day, not by a numerically insignificant segment of the population, but by the population as a whole. That is National Socialism's idea of democracy."

"You claim, then, that you have democracy in Germany now?"

"We have democracy by the acid test of the people getting the form of government they vote for."

"But you have a dictatorship?"

"We have a dictatorship, but *not* of politicians. The dictator in National-Socialist Germany is, and always will be, the *nation*."

He denounces people's pet notions and makes them like it!

$1 Astounding bargain! Best Liberal Reading—1000 pages, almost 2 pounds, 250,000 words

Works of Clarence DARROW

18 Sections—27 Titles

Facing Life Fearlessly
Lord's Day Alliance
Is Capital Punishment Right?
Is Prohibition Desirable?
Is Life Worth Living?
Is Mankind Progressing?
Are We Machines?
Resist Not Evil
An Eye for an Eye
Loeb and Leopold Defense
Anti-Evolution Trial
Defense of a Negro
Do We Have Free Will?
Can We Control Conduct?
Dry Law Pro and Con
Skeleton in the Closet
Debate on Religion
Voltaire vs. Priest & King
Instinct and Reason
Literature and Art
Walt Whitman—John Altgeld—Robt. Burns.

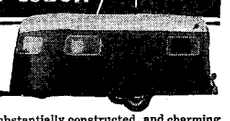
A year of The American Freeman, the magazine devoted to questions and answers, is included in each order, at no extra expense. All for $1.

WORTH $3 ALL FOR $1

Just send $1 and ask for "Works of Darrow"—27 titles $1 postpaid anywhere—and a year of this magazine at no further cost.

THE AMERICAN FREEMAN
Dept. D-201 Girard, Kansas

Can You Equal This 15½ ft. Palace Coach for $450



As luxurious as a palace. As sturdy as a castle. As smooth-riding as a costly motor car. A spacious 15½ ft. coach, superbly designed, substantially constructed, and charming in its appointments—yet surprisingly low priced, $450 up. Just the kind of a coach you have been looking for. Write today for FREE catalog of 1935 models, as low as $295.

FREE Catalog

Arehart Brothers, 4527 N. Saginaw St., Flint, Mich.

CUTS HEDGES 10 TIMES FASTER!

Let electricity do all the work! Cuts toughest hedges easily and smoothly. Saves hours of hard work. Keeps shrubs in better condition. Powerful motor. Works from light socket. Weight 6 lbs. Use with one hand. Lowest price. Time payments if desired.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK ABOUT HEDGES ... their uses, design and care—remedy for "Winter-Kill"

SKILSAW, Inc., 3326 Elston Avenue, Chicago

Electrimmer

IT'S FUN—NOT WORK!

ITCHING FEET and TOES a Sign of "Athlete's Foot"

If your feet or toes itch, look out! It's usually a sign of "Athlete's Foot" (ringworm). To stop intense itching and prevent spread of the infection, use Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX. It destroys the fungi and soon restores the skin to normal. Insist on Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX—50¢ and $1 at drug, shoe & dept. stores.

Dr Scholl's Solvex

Look at your Skin
Is it Pimply, Red Blotchy and Rough?
If so use
Cuticura

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Among the Outstanding Books

SOS to the Rescue. By Karl Baarslag. [New York: Oxford University Press; $2.50.]

The captain gets the credit when the passengers are saved from a sinking ship; but what is a captain without the wireless operator? Karl Baarslag tried to find out something about the thirty American SOS men lost at sea, whose names are inscribed on the somewhat musty memorial cenotaph in the Battery Park, New York City.

No one seemed to know about them; no book recorded their heroism; even the origin of the SOS signal was obscure. He set out to find what Al Smith would call "the record"; the result is this soul-stirring chronicle of adventure at sea.

Back in 1898 the first light-ship, off the English coast, was equipped with radio; the ship was rammed the following year, and the radio put to prompt service. In 1900 the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* became the first regular commercial ship with wireless; Jack Binns, later to be hero of the *Republic* disaster, was her first operator.

"CQD" was the old distress-signal on Anglo-Saxon ships; the letters were not initials for "Come Quick Danger," as has been said; they were a combination of the general call-signal, CQ, inherited from telegraph days, and the distress-signal D.

Jack Binns, Lion

The Germans used "SOE," which was disapproved because E, in Morse, is represented by a single dot, easily lost with bad transmission-conditions. So "SOS" came into use, again with no special significance.

When the *Relief Ship 58* was in trouble on Nantucket Shoals in 1905, Electrician Snyder broadcast the signal HELP; in 1912, when the *Titanic* sank, Phillips used both CQD and SOS. But for twenty years SOS has been the internationally-recognized distress-signal.

Jack Binns, still in radio, was the lion of January, 1909, after the *Florida* had rammed the *Republic,* twenty-six miles southwest of Nantucket. He was waked up at 5.40 A.M., when the *Florida's* stem, ripping the *Republic* amidships, carried away a wall of his "radio shack." He did not wait for the captain's orders; on his own responsibility he sent out the CQD. 'Sconset picked it up, and relayed it to the *Baltic.* There was no radio direction-finder in those days; the *Baltic,* only sixty-four miles away when she left her course, wandered 200 miles in the fog before locating the sinking *Republic.*

Radio saved the 712 who came out of the *Titanic* disaster alive; Harold Bride and John George Phillips were the men at the apparatus. If radio apparatus on the *California,* which was fifteen miles from the *Titanic* when she sank, had been working, most of the 1,517 who went down might have been saved.

"Outstanding Rescue"

But the *California's* $20-a-month operator, after putting in a sixteen-hour-day at his job, had gone to bed fifteen minutes before the *Titanic* met her fatal iceberg. The *Carpathia* picked up most of the survivors; her operator was unlacing his shoes preliminary to retiring when he heard the distress-signals; another quarter-hour, and he, too, would have missed them.

Perhaps "the most outstanding marine rescue" was Captain Fried's four-day job with the wallowing hulk of the *Antinoe,* in 1926. Mr. Baarslag gives impassioned praise to Captain Fried; but he insists that Kenneth Upton, chief radio operator of the *President Roosevelt,* also deserves a fat share of credit.

The *Roosevelt* fortunately had a radio direction-finder; the *Antinoe's* position, obtained by dead reckoning, was sixty-four miles astray. Without that apparatus, Captain Fried never would have had a chance to reveal his gallant seamanship.

Kimberley Evans is another hero's name; he was the radio man on the *Antinoe.*

When the *Vestris* sank, Mr. Baarslag notes, the American steamship *Montoso* was within fifteen miles, but she was "deaf," without a radio; she suspected nothing, and steamed steadily out of range. Only the slack American law made that possible.

The Author

Karl Baarslag's life has been precarious, but adventurous. Born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1900, he and his mother, a violinist, were thrown on their own resources when his lawyer father died.

Selling papers at nine, and self-supporting at twelve, he has been a radio operator on a yacht since 1928.

Too young to join the Navy during the War, he left school, "hitch-hiked" to California, and joined the Shipping Board Training Service. After graduation as a Certified Third Cook, he made his first sea-trip. Working as a night watchman on a dock, in a post-office, and as an oiler and seaman, he earned his way through the Marconi School in New York.

In 1924, he made his first trip as a radio operator, and has just returned from the South Seas.

Worth Reading

Men Against the Clouds. By Richard L. Burdsall and Arthur B. Emmons, 3d. (New York: Harper & Brothers; $3.50.) The thrilling conquest of Minya Konka, in Chinese Tibet, highest peak ever climbed by Americans, and second highest ever ascended by human beings.

The People's King. By John Buchan. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $2.75.) More a history of England for the last twenty-five years than of the retiring monarch, and so more entertaining.

Good King George's Glorious Reign. Compiled by Jocelyn Oliver. (New York: Oxford University Press; $1.50.) The same story, in pictures, with a foreword by Hugh Walpole.

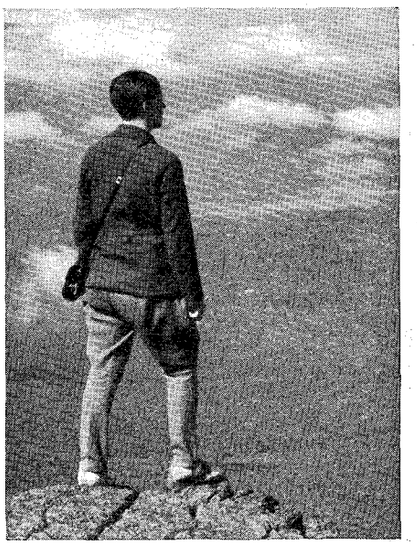
All Giants Wear Yellow Breeches. By Vernon Patterson. (New York: William R. Scott; $2.50.) Boyhood in Missouri thirty years ago.

Thunder Mountain. By Zane Grey. (New York: Harper & Brothers; $2.) For those who like Zane Grey.

From the top of

NEW HAMPSHIRE

choose your own vacation



By motor, train, or on foot, climb to the summit of Washington—highest mountain in the whole northeast. All New Hampshire lies in a glorious panorama beneath you. Tree-fringed lakes, glinting in the noon-day sun. Notches hewn through the granite cliffs. Cascades. And on clear days, you can see the Atlantic in the distance. What a pleasant way to start your vacation! What a sensible way to plan it! For whatever your tastes may be, you can see with your own eyes what New Hampshire has to offer. We think you will find some corner which suits you perfectly.

Send now for the beautiful free booklet and map. It will help you plan a more healthful, restful vacation than you have yet had. Write today.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE VACATION SERVICE D-25
60 School Street
Concord, New Hampshire

Please send FREE
☐ *Fully illustrated 72-page booklet.*
☐ *Map.*

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No More Swaddling-Clothes

Intercollegiate Outboard-Racing Has Arrived—Joel Thorne, of Rutgers, Champion and High-Point Scorer, Will Defend His Crown This Year in Crack Competition

BY FRANK C. TRUE

Outboard-Racing Calendar

Albany to New York marathon—May 12.

Trenton (New Jersey) to Philadelphia shuttle-race—May 25.

Middle Atlantic Outboard Association Championships, Rye, New York—June 15.

Intercollegiate regatta, Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Massachusetts—June 29 and 30.

New York State Championships, Geneva, New York—July 6 and 7.

Havre de Grace, Maryland—July 19 and 20.

Pittsburgh—August 3 and 4.

National Sweepstakes, Red Bank, New Jersey—August 17 and 18.

International regatta, Detroit—August 30 to September 2.

Middletown, Connecticut—September 7 and 8.

Philadelphia—September 14 and 15.

President's Cup regatta, Washington, D. C.—September 28 and 29.

A new sport, after a brief period in swaddling-clothes, has stridden upon the field of intercollegiate athletic competition. Speedboat-racing to-day, through the National Intercollegiate Outboard Regatta, annually boasts of more than fifty contestants (all of whom own their own boats), representing the leading universities and colleges of the East and several of the Mid-West, as well as preparatory and high schools which comprise the scholastic division.

Back in 1930, when the Colgate Outing Club of Colgate University bravely announced its intention to sponsor the first Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Regatta, there was a dubious wagging of heads by motor-boat-racing authorities of the East. There was an amused air of toleration among veteran amateur and professional outboard-drivers throughout the country.

The college boys, it seemed, were laboring under a hallucination. Wait until they, with oil-besmeared faces, experienced the pounding and physical battering unavoidable in an outboard hydroplane speeding at more than fifty miles an hour, it was murmured.

Those collegians not only experienced such discomforts, but relished them. The regatta, held on Lake Skaneateles at Skaneateles, New York, not only was surprizingly successful, but the pomp and color known only to the campus were added to the event. Thus the annual Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Regatta was "made." At a recent meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, which now sponsors the event, the scope of the regatta became national.

To-day the pinnacle position among outboard-drivers of the United States, including professionals and amateurs, is held by Joel Thorne, of Rutgers University, winner of the Townsend Medal, symbolic of the American high-point championship. The former attitude of condescension toward college drivers has changed to one of profound respect.

Thorne, a New Rochelle, New York, youth, came into the picture two years ago, when, as a contestant in the scholastic division, he slipped away from home, and went to Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, site of the 1933 regatta, to win the individual scholastic high-point championship. But it was not until after much pleading with his mother, who made a hurried trip to Lake Hopatcong, after learning of his whereabouts through long-distance calls, that he was permitted to race.

From that starting-point, Thorne set a killing pace, during 1934, as Rutgers' representative. In addition to winning the Townsend Medal, he was awarded the Col. E. H. R. Green Trophy for scoring the largest number of points among amateur drivers throughout the country for the year.

High-Point Champion

In the annual intercollegiate regatta at Worcester, Massachusetts, last year, he emerged as the individual high-point champion, the point-score system in that event being the same as that of all motor-boat regattas: The number of points varies according to how the drivers finish.

Thorne is no isolated case in intercollegiate outboard ranks. The first three positions among 188 amateur drivers in the United States who figured in the scoring for the Colonel Green Trophy at the close of the 1934 season are held by college and prep-school drivers.

Samuel Crooks of Rutgers, who was Thorne's team-mate in winning the intercollegiate team-championship for Rutgers last season, was runner-up to Thorne in the Colonel Green contest, finishing only a few points behind him. In third position was Lewis G. Carlisle, of Hun School, Princeton, New Jersey, who preceded Thorne in 1933 as American high-point champion.

In the open ranks, or the Townsend Medal contest, three of the first four positions among 371 of the nation's crack drivers are held by college and scholastic pilots. They are Thorne, Crooks, and Carlisle, in the order named, the last-named being in fourth place.

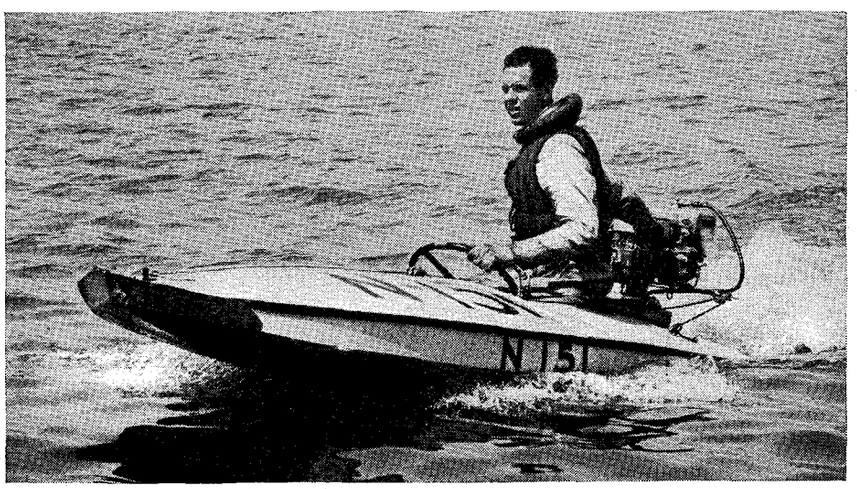
Crouches to Win

Thorne, a lanky youngster about six and one-half feet tall, is handicapped by his size in racing. Crouching low on one's knees in the small cockpit of an outboard hydroplane to avoid wind-resistance is no simple task for a man of average physique, much less one who towers above the six-foot mark. Thorne, Crooks, and Carlisle have had special motor-trucks constructed to carry six or seven outboard-hulls, motors, and equipment.

At the homes of each of these youngsters one may find cellars, attics, and garages ingeniously converted into mechanical-research laboratories. Long hours are devoted to preparations for an important regatta.

The ability to keep a small and comparatively light outboard-hull right side up at a fast speed in rounding turns on a course is only one of the requirements necessary for victory. The margin between winning and losing a race frequently hinges upon the mechanical perfection of some delicate part of the motor.

Roger S. Firestone, of Princeton Univer-



Joel Thorne of Rutgers, Intercollegiate Outboard Champion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I ALWAYS WAX MY CAR for lasting beauty

...and I use Du Pont Duco-Wax

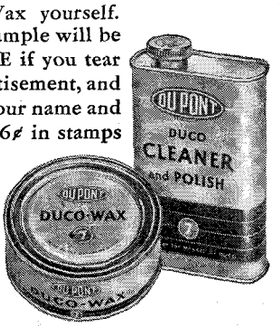
THE way to keep a car beautiful for months, and protect the finish against fading, is to WAX it. That's what thousands of car owners say!

Du Pont Duco-Wax is easy to apply. It keeps out dirt . . . prevents weathering . . . seals in the beauty. Its occasional use will keep any car finish beautiful for years.

TRIAL OFFER

Try Duco-Wax yourself. A generous sample will be sent you FREE if you tear out this advertisement, and mail it with your name and address (and 6¢ in stamps for postage) to DU PONT Dept. D-53, Wilmington, Del.

(Offer good only in U. S. and Canada)



DU PONT DUCO-WAX
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
DU PONT

sity, Commodore of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association; Tommy Tyson, of Stevens Institute of Technology; James Nunnelly, of the University of Michigan; Phillip Ellsworth, of Bucknell University; Bedford Davie, of Yale, and numerous other collegians, have countless triumphs to their credit in major outboard-regattas over the country. In 1933, eleven of thirteen amateur awards in the Eastern Division Outboard Championships at Philadelphia went to college and prep-school contestants.

Since the intercollegiate association does not place limitations upon the scholastic standings of drivers to determine their eligibility, it being necessary only that an entrant be a regularly enrolled student of the school he represents, the general awarding of athletic letters for outboard competition has not been attained.

Not a Cheap Sport

As outboard-racing is a rather expensive sport when compared with most college activities, and, as the number of prospective entries from each school is limited—each driver must bear his own expenses—eligibility requirements can not be made too strict.

There is no admission-fee at an intercollegiate regatta. Last year, at Worcester, the gallery was estimated at more than 35,000 persons on each of the two days. Other than the small entrance-fee from each driver, the association has no source of income.

Firecrackers and Fists

Firecrackers popped, cow-bells rang, and fists flew in National League baseball last week—to the intense satisfaction of the respective box-offices concerned. They signified lusty renewal of old rivalries in two ball-parks. Old rivalries help to fill up yawning bleachers.

Still smarting under Manager Bill Terry's insult of last year—"Is Brooklyn in the League?"—Casey Stengel's Dodgers, who smashed the Giants' 1934 pennant hopes in a two-game series in Brooklyn last fall, blasted their old nemesis, Freddie Fitzsimmons, from the box in the third inning of the first Brooklyn-New York game of the season, winning it, 12—5.

Firecrackers and cow-bells, let loose by frenzied Dodger fans, made the Giant defense so jittery it committed four errors. The Giants won the next day, but it was a relatively quiet game.

In Chicago, an old feud flared at Wrigley Park when Cookie Lavagetto, Pirate second-baseman, collided with Billy Jurges, Cubs' short-stop on a close play at second. Jurges stepped on Lavagetto's foot, and the Pirate player hit him in the back.

Players rushed onto the field and Guy Bush, Cub cast-off, now a Pirate pitcher—his release from the Cubs last November caused the ill-feeling—went after Manager Charlie Grimm of the Cubs, but hit several Chicago players by mistake. Grimm challenged Bush to a fight, but the pitcher refused. Next day Ford Frick, President of the National League, fined Jurges and Bush $50 each, and suspended the former for three days, and the latter for five.

Hawley Tropper

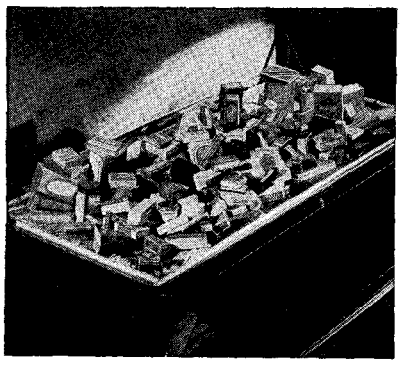
The air-conditioned hat

LET the sun blaze away—a Hawley Tropper is all the protection you'd need even deep in the tropics! The Hawley Tropper is made of Hawlite, a featherweight insulating material that coolly resists both sun and rain. A refreshing current of air circulates constantly between your head and your hat because of scientific air-conditioning . . . a revolutionary advance in summer hat comfort. The Hawley Tropper has a trim, cool look about it....the smartest hat for street, for sports, for every outdoor occasion. $1 to $3 at leading stores. Hawley Products Co., St. Charles, Ill., London, Eng.

Also Hawley Jungle Hats (air-conditioned) 25c and 50c, at dealers' everywhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR "HOPE CHEST"



—it tells you why you shouldn't try an untried laxative

AT the Ex-Lax plant is a big box containing 522 little boxes. Each one contains a laxative that "hoped" to imitate Ex-Lax, and get away with it.

For 28 years we have seen them come and seen them go... while Ex-Lax has gone along growing bigger and bigger year by year... simply by giving satisfaction to millions of people who turned to it for pleasant, painless, thorough relief from constipation.

WHY EX-LAX HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME

Ex-Lax is a chocolated laxative... but it is so much more than just chocolate flavor and a laxative ingredient. The *way* it is made... the satisfaction it gives... these things apparently can't be copied. They haven't been yet!

Of course, Ex-Lax is thorough. Of course, it is gentle. It won't give you stomach pains, or leave you feeling weak, or upset you. It won't form a habit... you don't have to keep on increasing the dose to get results.

Millions of people have found this out. And last year alone, 46 million boxes of Ex-Lax were bought!

Ex-Lax comes in 10c and 25c boxes—at any drug store or mail the coupon below for a free sample.

When Nature forgets— remember

EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

MAIL THIS COUPON—TODAY!
EX-LAX, Inc., P. O. Box 170
Times-Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.
V55 Please send free sample of Ex-Lax.
Name_____
Address_____

"Knights of the Air"

Harold A. Grinden, Secretary of the National Ski Association, Picks His 1935 All-American Team of Jumpers

Every year, since 1930, a pleasant-faced man who likes to mull over statistics and giant spread-sheets, has sat in his office at Dubuque, Iowa, and figured out his "Knights of the Air" list—the All-American ski-jumping team.

Harold A. Grinden

Harold A. Grinden, Secretary of the National Ski Association of America, and of the 1936 American Olympic Ski-Games Committee, receives all the tournament-reports, on which he bases his ratings, awarding points to the various placings depending on the strength of each competition. Winning places in local club tournaments are rated from five to one points for placings, while the divisional and national championships carry ratings from twenty points down.

Mostly Foreign-Born

"The interesting part of this year's group," said Mr. Grinden, "is the fact that all of the boys are foreign-born, except Jimmy Hendrickson. Holmstrom hails from Sweden, while all the others originally came from Norway. They are all under thirty-two; most of them under thirty. All of these boys are plenty tough competitors."

Mr. Grinden's list of the "1935 All-Americans":

1—Roy Mikkelsen, Auburn, California; 2—Sverre Fredheim, Minneapolis, Minnesota; 3—Casper Oimoen, Anaconda, Montana; 4—Einar Fredbo, Salt Lake City, Utah; 5—Harald Sorensen, Norfolk, Connecticut; 6—John Elvrum, Portland, Oregon; 7—Ottar Satre, Salisbury, Connecticut; 8—Jimmy Hendrickson, Canton, South Dakota; 9—Carl Holmstrom, Bear Mountain, New York; 10—Lloyd McLean, Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado.

Honorable mention—Gunnar Oman, Chicago, Illinois; George Gunderson, Chicago, Illinois; John Steele, Homewood, Colorado; Glenn Armstrong, Estes Park, Colorado; Helge Sather, Leavenworth, Washington.

Mr. Grinden got his greatest thrill as a judge at the national championships held at Canton, South Dakota, in January. He thinks it was the greatest group of ski-jumpers ever assembled for competition since the National Ski Association was founded in 1904.

Roy Mikkelsen replaced "Iron Man" Casper Oimoen as national champion. Oimoen has held more titles than any other skier in the country. Mikkelsen won the championship at Chicago, also the California championship, and placed second in the final Olympic try-outs.

Fredheim, the lightest man on the All-American team—he weighs 150 pounds—made a 201-foot leap at Minneapolis, and won the Salt Lake try-outs. He hasn't placed lower than third all season and is the hardest jumper of the lot.

Floating Through Space

Oimoen, America's premier rider, has been national champion four times. Aside from tournament-placings, he is rated first in ability as a skier.

Fredbo, stylist of the skiers, floated through space for a second at Minneapolis, first at Steamboat Springs, fourth at Salt Lake, seventh in the nationals, and first in the Western Olympic divisional try-outs.

Sorensen, dedicating the giant slide at Minneapolis, won the event with a leap of 205 feet, setting a new Central Ski Association record. He placed fifth in the national.

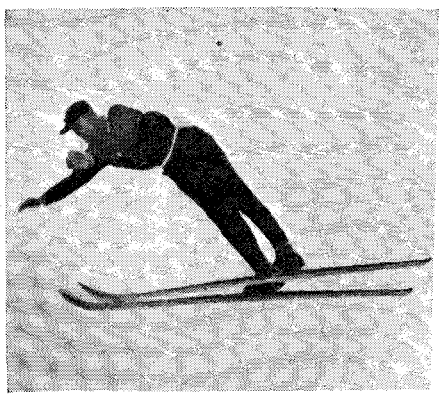
Elvrum, one of the most spectacular skiers, stretches straight from the ankles for his terrific leaps. He was fourth in the nationals, seventh in the Olympic try-outs.

Satre, all-round skier, comes from a family of skiing brothers. He holds the American cross-country title, took sixth in the national championships, third at Chicago, and has a houseful of trophies.

Hendrickson, at twenty-one, plays everything from ping-pong to football, holds a local hand-ball championship. His terrific tumble at the national championships put him out of competition; he took fifth at Salt Lake.

Holmstrom, also a hockey-player, was an alternate on the 1932 United States Olympic ski-team. A 202-pounder, he placed eighth in the final Olympic try-outs.

Lloyd McLean, unknown before this year, won the B-class national title (amateurs, eighteen or over, who never won first, second, or third prize) and then took sixth in the Olympic try-outs.



Harald Sorensen's jump broke a record

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Omaha Wins the Derby

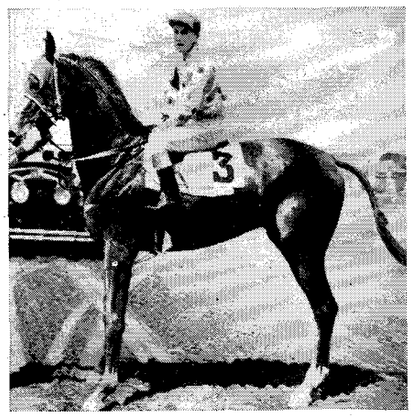
Son of Gallant Fox, 1930 Winner, Victor in Kentucky Classic

Rain dripped from the brim of Postmaster General James A. Farley's black hat at Churchill Downs on May 4 as he announced he would "string along with Bradley." He waved a stack of mutuel tickets on Boxthorn, and displayed the blue badge of a Kentucky Colonel.

Jack Dempsey, peering through yellow glasses, autographed everything from racing-programs to white police-hats. Corks popped in the club-house. Democratic Derby fans ate their luncheons from wicker baskets on the soggy lawn.

National Guardsmen clubbed gate-crashers, and threatened others with their rifles. Some of the Guardsmen were hit with mud cakes by irate customers.

Mrs. Marvin Johnston of Des Moines, Iowa, picked a big, gawky chestnut colt, Omaha, to win on a muddy track. She



© International

Omaha: His Sire Won, Too

had picked eleven Derby winners in twelve straight years. Most of the newspaper men disagreed with Mrs. Johnston.

The journalists and most of the owners picked the Calumet Farms filly, Nellie Flag, post favorite, to win the sixty-first renewal of the country's most renowned turf-classic. The consensus of trainers and jockeys was that William Woodward's Omaha would run away with the race.

Eighteen three-year-olds were led to the post. The rain was falling. The crowd of 60,000 sang "My Old Kentucky Home," roared "They're off!"

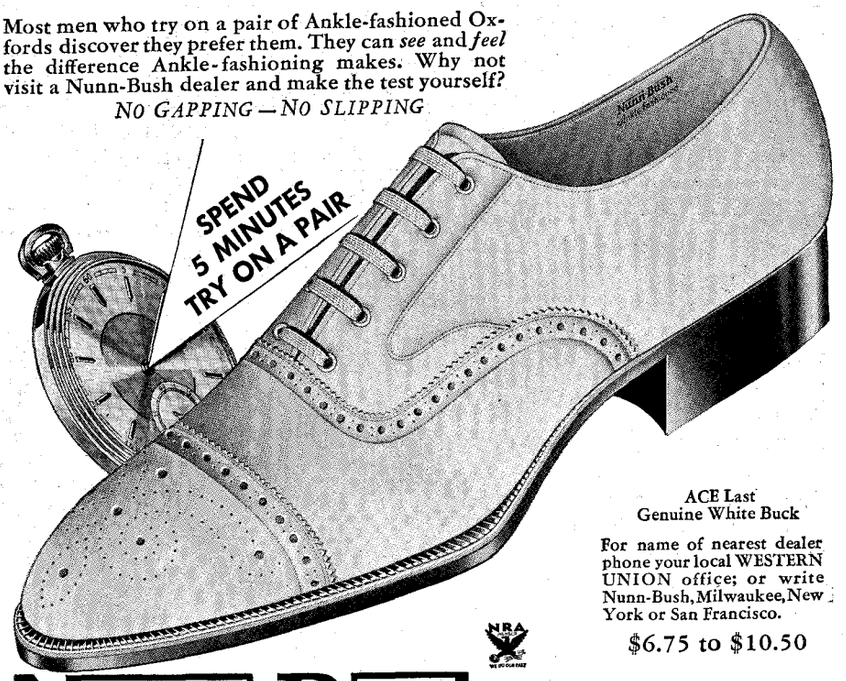
The filly broke first, but Plat Eye, with Silvio Coucci up, crowded her, and went into the lead. Omaha, sired by Gallant Fox, 1930 Derby winner, was ninth at the quarter, fifth at the half, and coming strong. Taken to the outside, Omaha went into the lead at three-quarters, and fought off Roman Soldier, Texas Derby winner, at the finish to win by almost two lengths. Whiskolo was third, the filly fourth.

Omaha, third son to duplicate a father's Derby win, won in 2:05, several seconds slower than Twenty Grand's record of 2:01 4-5, set in 1931. He earned $39,525 for Mr. Woodward. Mrs. Johnston rushed out onto the field and congratulated Omaha and his rider, Willie Saunders.

If you've never worn ANKLE FASHIONED OXFORDS make this 5 MINUTE TEST SEE and FEEL the difference

Most men who try on a pair of Ankle-fashioned Oxfords discover they prefer them. They can *see* and *feel* the difference Ankle-fashioning makes. Why not visit a Nunn-Bush dealer and make the test yourself?

NO GAPPING—NO SLIPPING



ACE Last
Genuine White Buck

For name of nearest dealer phone your local WESTERN UNION office; or write Nunn-Bush, Milwaukee, New York or San Francisco.

$6.75 to $10.50

Nunn-Bush ANKLE FASHIONED OXFORDS FOR MEN

Emily Post

WEDDING GIFTS

Here are two books that have a logical place among every bride's most prized presents—both by the world's recognized authority upon good taste. "Etiquette" is now in its thirty-fifth printing. "The Personality of a House" leads the list of books on home design, furnishing, and decoration.

ETIQUETTE

The Blue Book of Social Usage

BY EMILY POST

The standard authority wherever good taste is a requirement. "It stands out in any group of similar books by reason of its authority, its clarity, its scope, and its infinite attention to detail," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. Information on personal manners and social customs in every phase of life, practically from the cradle to the grave, is presented with numerous photographic illustrations of table-settings, flat silver, etc. *8vo, 758 pages. Cloth binding, $4.00; by mail, $4.18.*

SPECIAL GIFT EDITION

Handsome Full Flexible Leather, gilt-edged paper, with title in gold. Neatly boxed, $7.50; by mail, $7.68. ALL BOOKSTORES, or order on the coupon below.

The Personality of a House

The Blue Book of Home Design and Decoration

BY EMILY POST

This volume does for the American home what "Etiquette" did and is doing for American manners. Delightfully original, it tells how to make every type of American home express, in its architecture, colors, and setting, all that is most attractive in the personality of its occupants. Devoted mainly to the interior—the best decorative effects, the right furniture, rugs, hangings, etc.—it is as rich in suggestions for the apartment-dweller as for the house-owner. Mrs. Post's chapters on color are the best expositions of the subject ever written. Over 100 text illustrations, 63 full-page half-tone reproductions, and a color chart. *8vo, 537 pages. Cloth binding, $4.00; by mail, $4.18.*

SPECIAL GIFT EDITION

Handsome Full Flexible Leather, gilt-edged paper, with title in gold. Neatly boxed, $7.50; by mail, $7.68. ALL BOOKSTORES, or order on the coupon below.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354 Fourth Avenue, New York L.D. 5-11-35

I enclose $..... for which send me ..... copies of

ETIQUETTE, ☐ Cloth, $4.18. ☐ Leather, $7.68.

PERSONALITY OF A HOUSE, ☐ Cloth, $4.18. ☐ Leather, $7.68.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wall Street Inflation Hopes Disappointed

Traders Were Misled By Silver's Advance; An Anti-Wall Street Banker Approves the Eccles Bill; A Theory That the British Pound Is Governing the Stock Market

Just as the Government's hurried boosting of the silver price in April led many Wall Street traders to assume that the starting-gun for inflation had been fired, so did the Government's failure to do more boosting last week cast down those traders' hopes once more and cause them to abandon bullish positions in the stock market. Inflation talk persisted and spread in the financial district, but practical speculators saw only postponement.

Silver's own collapse was, of course, the natural consequence of the overdone world-wide speculation which had boisterously lifted the price above eighty-one cents an ounce in confident expectation of immediate further revaluation upward by Washington. As such it was corrective and helpful to the more or less critical situations in countries where the advance had been damaging, but presumably it had no greater significance.

Presumably also, continuation of the marking-up of Washington's price for domestic metal has been merely halted temporarily. All indications point to the ultimate establishment of $1.29 an ounce as the domestic value, and altho the time of this is now beyond prediction there is increasing recognition that it is an additional and very definite threat to the European gold bloc.

In the end, perhaps, the much berated manipulation of silver by the United States may go far to force from France and her monetary allies those concessions which will be necessary to international currency stabilization.

Giannini Speaks

Big bankers are openly at odds, and the cleavage represents revolt of the West against domination by the East. Rebellion came into plain view last week when Amadeo P. Giannini, California banker and potent Western invader of the Eastern field, launched a fiery attack upon James P. Warburg, banker and aggressive spokesman for Wall Street opposition to the proposed banking law of 1935 which would concentrate Federal Reserve power in the hands of a politically constituted Federal Reserve Board.

"I would rather that this power be exercised by a public body in the public interest than by the New York banking fraternity," Giannini proclaimed, and went on to scoff at "the inalienable right of New York bankers to issue money and to regulate the value thereof." Wall Street found more interest in his pronouncement than in President Roosevelt's belated, but long assumed, indorsement of the Eccles bill. It seemed more surprizingly significant.

No lover of the "Wall Street banking crowd," no stranger to defeats and victories in contests with it, Giannini is himself no small power now in Wall Street banking. Dominating the great Bank of America as its President, he also dominates, as Chairman, the bank-owning Transamerica Corporation which includes among its many assets more than 10 per cent. of the stock of the still greater National City Bank. Transamerica was a boom-time outgrowth of Mr. Giannini's own many-branched Bank of Italy, and he was once deposed from control of it by Wall Street partners. But presently the boom collapsed, and with it vanished the power of the partners to keep him deposed. He has not forgotten the incident.

A consistent critic of the Wall Street banking order, he is an equally consistent advocate of the Roosevelt New Deal, and he insists that the opposition to the Eccles banking bill voiced by the erstwhile New Dealer, Warburg, does not represent the attitude of many bankers outside of New York. Such bankers would be but little affected by a lessening of their powers to determine financial policies, he declares caustically, since they have always been denied exercise of those powers by Wall Street, which is now seeking only to preserve its own control.

Led by Sterling

Walter Lippmann, whose judicial comments on public affairs in the New York *Herald Tribune* are widely syndicated and read, has somewhat apologetically disclosed his private method of determining the state and trend of business sentiment throughout the country. He does it by watching the stock market.

To be sure, watching the stock market with such purpose is neither a novel nor an unusual habit. It is, in fact, such an old American custom that Mr. Lippmann's announcement of addiction to it might not seem startling. He has explained, however, that his is not the ordinary watching which sees a rise or fall in stocks as a reflection of already present business confidence, or the lack of it. On the contrary, he holds forward or backward movements of security prices to be the compelling causes of changes in business sentiment which will follow.

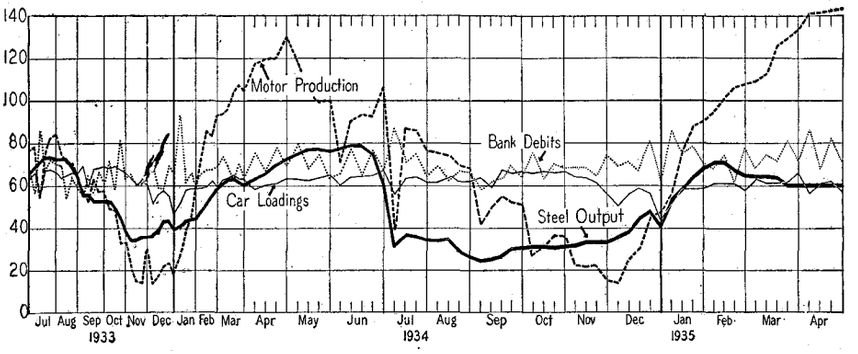
Thus, among other things, Mr. Lippmann more or less disposes of the long-debated question as to whether a bull or bear stock market is principally a cause or principally an effect of business expansion or depression. It is a question akin to that as to the priority of egg or hen, and nearly as old.

But Mr. Lippmann carries his watching farther. Since the stock market's general trend foretells the state of business opinion, he has discovered a gadget—the term is his own — which foretells that trend. The gadget is the dollar rate for the British pound sterling.

For several months past, he points out, the sequence has operated. First, sterling exchange has moved up or down, industrial stocks and commodity prices have immediately followed its lead, and business confidence has then promptly waxed or waned accordingly.

That this may not make sense Mr. Lippmann freely acknowledges. He has no scientific explanation, and he admits that it may all be mere accident and coincidence. But he is inclined to think otherwise, and he vaguely advances a theory that American business and business sentiment are now being stimulated or depressed in some unrecognized way principally by "forces originating in the international manipulation of the exchanges, of gold, of silver, and of the world price-level."

The theory is at least interesting, even in the absence of proof. Doubtless many stock-market followers will find interest also in the suggestion that fluctuations in sterling exchange should be regarded as tips on the immediate course of Wall Street prices.

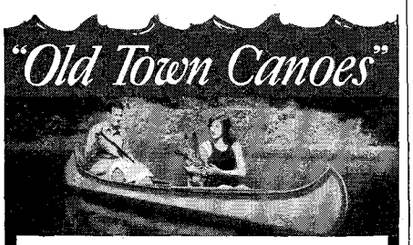


Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending April 27

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION, 120 WALL ST., NEW YORK
furnishes investment advisory service to
THE MARYLAND FUND
A Prospectus may be obtained from your local investment house

"Old Town Canoes"

PADDLE your own canoe. Camp. Fish. Hunt. Like an Indian. Old Town Canoes are easy to handle. Light. Sturdy to last for years. Inexpensive. (1935 prices start at $68.) Write for a free catalog showing models and prices. Also outboard boats, rowboats and dinghies. Old Town Canoe Co., 145 Main Street, Old Town, Maine.

A Dog Soap at last that
Now, when you wash your dog, you not only clean him perfectly but you also stop his itching, give him a "dog show" sheen, stimulate hair growth, kill fleas and lice, destroy "doggie odors." Outlasts two ordinary bars. At drug and pet stores, 50c, or write us direct. William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1912 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
● Oils ● Tones ● Grooms ● Kills Fleas ● Deodorizes ● Cleans
All In One Operation
PULVEX THE ONLY 6-Use DOG SOAP
Backed by 92 Years' Experience

High School Course in 2 Years
You can complete your High School education at home—in 2 years or less. Course meets all requirements for entrance to college and leading professions. Standard texts supplied. Diploma awarded. Full credit for H.S. subjects already completed. Send for Free Bulletin TODAY.
American School, Dept. H-525, Drexel at 58th, Chicago

23 LANGUAGES
SPEAK ANY MODERN LANGUAGE IN 3 MONTHS BY LINGUAPHONE
UNIQUE METHOD BRINGS VOICES OF NATIVE MASTERS INTO YOUR OWN HOME..SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
16 Rockefeller Center · New York

The NEW SALESMANSHIP HANDY 66 PAGE BOOK
Contains the 26 articles from The Christian Science Monitor. Original, practical, inspirational. Highly endorsed. Cloth $1.00. At book stores or write direct, including 10c. postage. Money refunded if book returned in 5 days. For "stars" as well as students.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 75 at 222 W. Adams Street, Chicago

WANT A STEADY JOB?
Work for "Uncle Sam"
Start $1,260 to $2,100 Year
MEN—WOMEN 18 to 50. Common Education. Many early examinations expected. Qualify at once. Write immediately for free 32-page book, with list of many positions and full particulars telling how to get them.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. T224 Rochester, N. Y.

Steel Merger Is Upheld

Merger of the Republic Steel Corporation and Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company received Federal Court approval at Cleveland last week when Judge Fred M. Raymond ruled against the Government in its suit to block the amalgamation.

Judge Raymond, in an opinion mailed to Cleveland from his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, ruled that the proposed $323,000,000 merger would not be in violation of the Clayton-Antitrust Act, as charged by government attorneys.

Approval of the merger makes the Republic Steel Corporation a dominant figure in the steel industry, creating a corporation with a capital structure of more than a third of a billion dollars. The merger will elevate Tom M. Girdler, Republic Chairman-President, to one of the most powerful niches in the steel industry.

Emerich B. Freed, United States District Attorney, in whose name the Government's suit was filed, said the Government "probably" would appeal the decision to a higher court. Sixty days are allowed for appeal.

Bond Market Lingo

In its column of Wall Street Topics, the New York *Times* observes that, to the uninitiated, the professional trader in United States Government bonds employs a strange jargon when using the telephone to clip off minute percentages of profit.

In a busy market, where split-seconds count, it would take up precious time to make inquiry about Treasury 4¼s due in 1952, callable in 1947. Instead, the bonds are known as "Mellons," referring, of course, to the Secretary of the Treasury who issued the bonds in 1922.

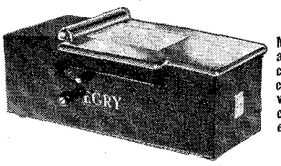
By the same token the 4s due in 1954 are referred to as "Coolidges"—"Cools" on busy days; the 3¼s due in 1941 are "Woodins"; the 3¼s due in 1945 are "converts"; the 3¼s due in 1946 are "reefers"; Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds are "Homers" or "Hokeys"; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds are "Farmers" or "Fed Farms"; Federal Land Bank bonds are designated "Feds" or "Land Banks."

New Exchange Management

Stock Exchange politics will cease to interest Wall Street next week, when the much discussed annual elections will be held and the insurgent victory over the long dominant Old Guard officially registered. Significant committee appointments will follow the voting to be done on Monday, and the battle will then be over for another year.

The election can not produce more than a few surprizes. Contests for the important offices of president and treasurer, and for one short-term and eight non-member governorships, were settled when the official nominations were made last month. For ten full-term governorships, however, there are fourteen candidates, four of them being irregular.

Greater interest attaches to the committee appointments, since these will indicate the extent to which Stock Exchange reform is to be effected at this time.

and you'll never collect for it!
Eliminate forgetfulness, mistakes, temptation, carelessness. With Egry Register Systems you know what is going on in any department at all times by means of private audit copies automatically filed under lock and key at the time the transaction is recorded.
You cannot afford to be without the control and protection against loss that Egry Systems provide. Don't let forgetfulness rob you of profits. Investigate Egry Systems today. Ask for demonstration in your own office.

Made in manually or electrically operated counter models, with or without cash drawer equipment.
EGRY REGISTERS
THE EGRY REGISTER CO., Dayton, Ohio
Please send complete information on the Egry Register System designed for my business. D-5
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
Limited territory available for high type sales agents. Details on request.

The House-Owner's Book
By A. L. Churchill and Leonard Wickenden.
All one wants to know about construction, repair, upkeep, etc. *12mo. Cloth. 404 pages. Illustrated. $2.00; by mail, $2.14.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

STOP forever AUTO DOOR RATTLES and SQUEAKS

WATERVLIET
EXPANSION LUBRICATED
HINGE PINS
Rid your car of annoying door noises instantly, permanently. Replace worn hinge pins with newly patented Watervliets. You or your service man can install easily in few minutes. Then lasting quiet and satisfaction. Lasts as long as car. Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply, send direct to us with remittance. Give diameter of pin, length under head, and quantity wanted. 45c each
Watervliet Tool Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y.
Please send.....Pins. Diameter.....Length.....
Name.....
Address.....City.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Constipated Since Her Marriage

Finds Relief At Last-In Safe ALL-VEGETABLE METHOD

IT DATED from about the time she was married—her trouble with intestinal sluggishness, chronic tiredness, nervousness and headaches. Nothing gave more than partial relief until she tried a product containing a balanced combination of natural plant and vegetable laxatives, Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). The first dose showed her the difference. She felt so much better immediately—more like living.

Your own common sense tells you an all-vegetable laxative is best. You've probably heard your doctor say so. Try NR's today. Note how refreshed you feel. Note the natural action, but the thorough cleansing effect. NR's are so kind to your system—so quickly effective in clearing up colds, biliousness, headaches. And they're non-habit forming. The handy 25 tablet box only 25c at any drug store.

FREE 1935 Calendar-Thermometer, beautifully designed in colors and gold. Also samples **TUMS** and **NR.** *Send stamp for postage and packing to* A. H. LEWIS CO., Desk 118-EZ, St. Louis, Mo.

Nature's Remedy NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT GET A 25¢ BOX

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

ADDRESSING EQUIPMENT

"Before you invest, investigate"

THERE are *only two* complete mechanical Addressing Systems manufactured and sold in the United States. Why buy one until you have investigated the other? Get details from

THE ELLIOTT ADDRESSING MACHINE CO.

Incorporated 1900—Rated AAA1

145 ALBANY STREET, *Cambridge, Massachusetts*

SWIM WELL!

Know the best strokes; how to get the greatest speed from the least effort; how to float and dive, play water polo; how to save life; resuscitation, etc. **"Swimming Scientifically Taught"** by Frank Eugen Dalton shows you how quickly, easily. Wonderfully illustrated. Thousands of copies sold. 8th edition.

12mo. Cloth. 47 pages. $1.75; $1.89, post paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

THE COUNTRY IS GETTING BACK ON ITS FEET

Step into the Recovery by shaking* ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE *in your Shoes

This antiseptic powder relieves Hot, Swollen, Smarting, Perspiring, Tired Feet. It takes the friction from Shoes. Use it when walking or dancing. Two Sizes at all Drug and Dept. Stores Everywhere. For Free Sample and Walking Doll, address, ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

Allen's Foot-Ease

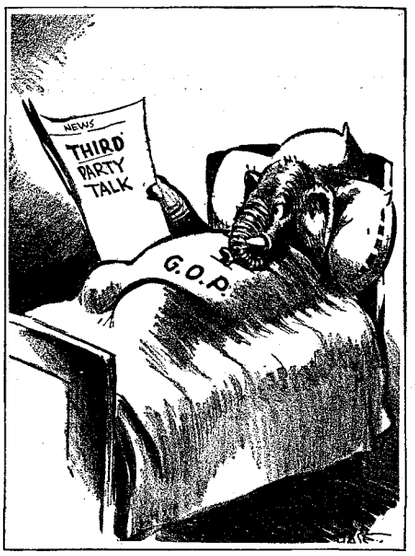
108 © 1935 A. S. O.

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Upholding the Constitution

Sir:—In your April 20 issue, the first place on your readers' page was devoted to a satirical article on our Federal Constitution. The article starts, "A lot of the Big Boys, who have been embarrassed by the New Deal, want to go 'back to the Constitution,'" and continues with a parody on the preamble to the Constitution.

Just what percentage of citizens of this country desire to abandon our Constitution or change its fundamental provisions, I do not know; but here is one who believes in the Constitution, believes that it has been the foundation of our country's tremendous progress, and also believes that in its fundamental principles it is the best instrument for insuring fairness and justice that has ever been devised. And I am not one of the "Big Boys" either.



But What About the Second Party?

—Chase in the New Orleans Item

Our system of government provides ample means for bringing malefactors to justice, if we will; and it is not necessary to restrict the liberty of the individual or the initiative of effort in order to do it.

It is not necessary to shoot the dog to get at the fleas.

Our Federal Constitution is the safeguard not of the malefactor but of the honest. It is the instrument of opportunity for the "little fellow" such as exists in no other nation on this globe, and I am in favor of giving it due reverence and honor, and where we have departed from it, of getting back without delay.

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS.

Waynesboro, Virginia.

Training School for Statesmen

Sir:—Bombarding Congress with letters may make it jump—but where?

If we can't make Congress both think and act let's do it for ourselves. Let young men and women in our colleges and high schools organize nation-wide clubs to debate the vital issues of to-day and press their matured conclusions into action. This would be a practical training-school of real statesmen, a safeguard against dictatorship, and the realization of "the organization of the State outside of . . . the Government" so desired by statesmanlike thinkers.

And perhaps these young people would admit some of us oldsters to a sort of junior membership on condition of good behavior.

FREDERIC F. BRIGGS.

Los Angeles.

Taxing Tourists to Aid Jobless

Sir:—I see from various papers that the business men in the State of Florida are in high spirits. During the winter the State has been visited by 1,750,000 persons. Every one of those visitors spent $5 a day during the eleven-week winter.

If more than a million and a half persons can afford to spend $5 a day in Florida we have evidently not made much progress in a fair distribution of wealth.

In the meantime, Congress is contemplating a pauper-pension for the aged. Why not let the tourist who can afford eleven weeks' vacation in Florida pay a daily luxury-tax of at least $1 to be applied on unemployment and old-age pensions?

This luxurious spending by an undeserving privileged class is a sore spot in the eyes of those that need and deserve a more just social order.

L. C. BUNDGAARD.

Brush, Colorado.

An Attack on Vivisection

Sir:—In your issue of April 20, I read Dr. Henry F. Stoll's letter in defense of vivisection. The learned doctor speaks of the "well-meaning but wholly unbalanced individuals" who violently oppose it—one of whom I am proud to be. And I am sorry the doctor does not possess the humane qualities that would make him another. But he must not forget that many eminent surgeons are to be found among those "wholly unbalanced individuals."

Living dogs, kindly treated, have saved more lives than the poor beasts who have suffered torture in the name of science.

WM. J. BAILEY, JR.

Philadelphia.

Huey P. Long

Sir:—In reference to E. Wayles Browne's and C. S. Ivey's letters in your issue of April 13 and 20 respectively:

It has occurred to me that THE DIGEST has an object in publishing anything that will help to keep Huey P. Long in the limelight. My bet is that THE LITERARY DIGEST is staging a comeback for Hoover. If Huey can be coddled into believing that he can carry the Solid South and accordingly put a third ticket in the ring, he might poll enough votes to defeat the Democratic nominee. That would elect Hoover. Looks like a political maneuver on the part of THE DIGEST.

S.R.V.C.

Oneida, Tennessee.

[THE DIGEST reflects news, trends, and current opinion. Strictly non-partizan, it does not promote the political interests of any candidate.—*Editor.*]

Honors for Careful Motorists

Sir:—In spite of safe-driving campaigns, the accident rate of automobile driving remains high. I suggest that, in addition to punishing traffic violators, we reward those drivers who have maintained a clean record for a number of years. Let the Motor Vehicle Department of each State issue an honor emblem for each three years of safe driving. Automobile insurance companies should encourage this system by offering reduction of insurance premium to those drivers who are entitled to display an honor plate.

ANDREW B. BENNETT.

San Jose, California.

[Thirty-six thousand persons were killed and nearly a million injured in automobile accidents in the United States last year.—*Editor.*]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 17: As of May 4, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Extension of NRA—The Senate Finance Committee instructed a subcommittee composed of Senators Harrison, of Mississippi, Clark, of Missouri, and Hastings, of Delaware, to draft a resolution for a ten months (until April 1, 1936) extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Senator Clark introduced the resultant resolution (S.J. Res. 113) May 1 and the Finance Committee voted May 2 to report the measure without change.

In continuing Title I of the NIRA the resolution stipulates the following restrictions:

1. "No price-fixing shall be permitted or sanctioned under the provisions of any code; except that provisions for the regulation of prices under governmental control may be included in codes for those mineral natural-resource industries in which prices are now fixed pursuant to the provisions of any code and which the President finds to be so affected with a public interest that such regulation is necessary and proper in the public interest.

2. "No code of fair competition shall be applicable to any person whose business is wholly intrastate.

3. "The President shall review or cause to be reviewed for compliance with the requirements of this joint resolution every code in effect on the date this joint resolution takes effect. In order to afford reasonable opportunity for such review, such codes are hereby continued in effect (subject to cancelations or modification pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution) for a period of thirty days after June 15, 1935, unless previously reviewed and superseded; but no such code shall continue in effect after the expiration of such thirty-day period unless the President has reviewed such code and has approved it and finds that the code in the form so approved conforms to the requirements of this joint resolution."

* * *

Anti-Lynching—This bill (S. 24), sponsored by Senators Costigan, of Colorado, and Wagner, of New York, would give United States District Courts jurisdiction in certain lynching cases, would hold negligent State or county officers responsible, and would make counties in which lynchings occurred liable for damages up to $10,000.

After approval of the measure by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Colorado Senator entered a motion to take up the bill in the Senate proper. This resulted in a week's debate without any final action, the Senate turning its attention by parliamentary maneuver to the Bonus bill.

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Coordinator of Transportation — Senator Wheeler, of Montana, has introduced a resolution (S.J. Res. 112) to continue Title I of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933, which sets up the office of the Coordinator of Transportation. Under the terms of the Wheeler proposal the office of Coordinator would be continued until June 17, 1936, with permissive authority vested in the President to extend the office for an additional year. The resolution also provides an assessment on carriers amounting to $2 for every mile operated by them.

* * *

Cotton Import Tax—Representative Bacharach, of New Jersey, is sponsor of a House bill (H.R. 7478) to impose an excise tax on imports of articles manufactured from cotton, the tax to amount to 50 per cent. of the price at which the articles are sold.

* * *

Cotton Processing Tax—Processing taxes on cotton would be repealed under a bill (S. 2615) introduced in the Senate by Senator White, of Maine.

Title and Author	Bill Number	HOUSE Committee Referred To	HOUSE Committee Amendments	HOUSE Date Rep't'd To House	HOUSE House Floor Amendments	HOUSE Final Action	SENATE Committee Referred To	SENATE Committee Amendments	SENATE Date Rep't'd To Senate	SENATE Senate Floor Amendments	SENATE Final Action	Conference President Conference Rep't Approved	Conference President President's Signature
1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BONUS						Passed							
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HR1	3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	(a)	....	....	....
Harrison	S2605	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS. P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	H-4-22	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13	....
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-26	
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-1	
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16	H-4-30	....
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	H-4-15	....
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cary	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	4-26	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed					Passed	S-4-5	
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE						Passed							
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	None	3-23	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed					Passed		
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	....	....
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(14)	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler											Passed		
Bus Truck	S1629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	4-16	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR7713	Agri.	(13)	4-30	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(16)	4-24	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY						Passed					Passed	S-4-11	
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	4-19
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION						Passed							
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	[(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS						Passed							
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION													
Harrison	S2445	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clark	SJR113	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	None	5-2	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE						Passed							
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
McKellar	S2454	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS						Passed							
McSwain	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM TENANT													
Jones	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankhead	S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(16)	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
LYNCHING													
Costigan-Wagner	S24	Judic.	Minor	3-18	(b)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Senate on May 1 began consideration of the Harrison Bonus bill which had been substituted by the Finance Committee for the Vinson bill but carrying the Vinson bill number.

(b) The Senate was deadlocked in debate for a week over a motion to consider the Anti-Lynching bill and finally, by the parliamentary procedure of a vote to adjourn, turned its attention to the bonus.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Words Don't Count.—PATIENT—"How can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?"

DOCTOR—"By cheque, postal order, or cash."—*Grit.*

Take the Bad With the Good.—WIFE (heatedly)—"You're lazy, you're worthless, you're bad-tempered, you're shiftless, you're a thorough liar."

HUSBAND (reasonably)—"Well, my dear, no man is perfect."—*London Opinion.*

Salesmanship.—CUSTOMER—"Are those eggs strictly fresh?"

GROCER (to his clerk)—"Feel of those eggs, George, and see if they're cool enough to sell yet."—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Overworked.—"Boss, has you got a man on your book named Simpson?"

"Yes. What about it?"

"Wall, Ah's dat man, boss. Ah just thought you done had put down Samson."—*Hudson Star.*

Slightly Mistaken. — DEACON PINCHPENNY—"Yes, suh, he got mad an' called me a derned old bareface scoundrel."

COL. BLUEGRASS—"Well, he's slightly mistaken, suh. You've got a goatee an' mustache."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Hopeless.—CUSTOMER—"Satisfied? Certainly I'm satisfied. I've nothing but praise for you."

TAILOR—"Then I suppose it's not much good my sending the bill in again, sir?"—*Gutierrez (Madrid).*

O.K., Then.—The young man who had been calling on Helen came at last to see her father. Finally, the suitor made this announcement: "It's a mere formality, I know, but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

Helen's father stiffened.

"And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Yes," replied the young man. "It was Helen's mother."—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

Take It or Leave It.—The daughter of the house, writes a Sandusky reader, was talking over the problem of what to serve her bridge-club, a group of girls with finicky appetites.

One girl disliked salads, one refused sweets, another never ate fruit and still another shunned meat.

"Well," her disgusted younger brother put in, "about the only thing left for that bunch is a good chaw of tobacco."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Strike Up the Band.—MADGE—"Why do you prefer Wagner?"

MARJORIE—"Because he composes about the only kind of music one can hear above the conversation."—*Troy Times-Record.*

Slips That Pass In the Night

And Worth It.—Bedroom Suite $33 set—Set consists of Large Dresser and Mirror, Chest, and Double Bed. Made to sell for 59c.—*Advertisement in New York paper.*

In Case You Didn't Know.—Q.—What food contains vitamin B?

A.—It is the language of the Jews of Eastern Europe, and the most widely spread dialect among that race.—*Denver paper.*

Indignantly Refused.—

SCHULTZ OFFERED
BRIBE OF $0,000,
OFFICER TESTIFIES

—*Head-line in Troy (N. Y.) paper.*

And So She Was Married.—The bride, who was given in stately calla lillies intermingled with marriage by her father, wore a semiformal frock of white pebble crepe with matching accessories, and a corsage bouquet of gardenias.—*Tampa paper.*

Keep HAPPY with COOL shaves
1 FOR YEARS THIS FACE WAS ON THE SPOT—
2 EACH SHAVE WOULD LEAVE IT RAW AND HOT!
3 BUT NOW COOL SHAVES HAVE SAVED ITS SKIN
4 WITH INGRAM'S YOU CAN SHAVE AND GRIN
NRA

TRY THE WORLD'S COOLEST SHAVE

INGRAM'S SHAVING CREAM

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., Dept. F-55
110 Washington St., New York, N. Y.
I'm hot about cool shaves. Let me try a 10-shave tube of Ingram's, FREE.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____

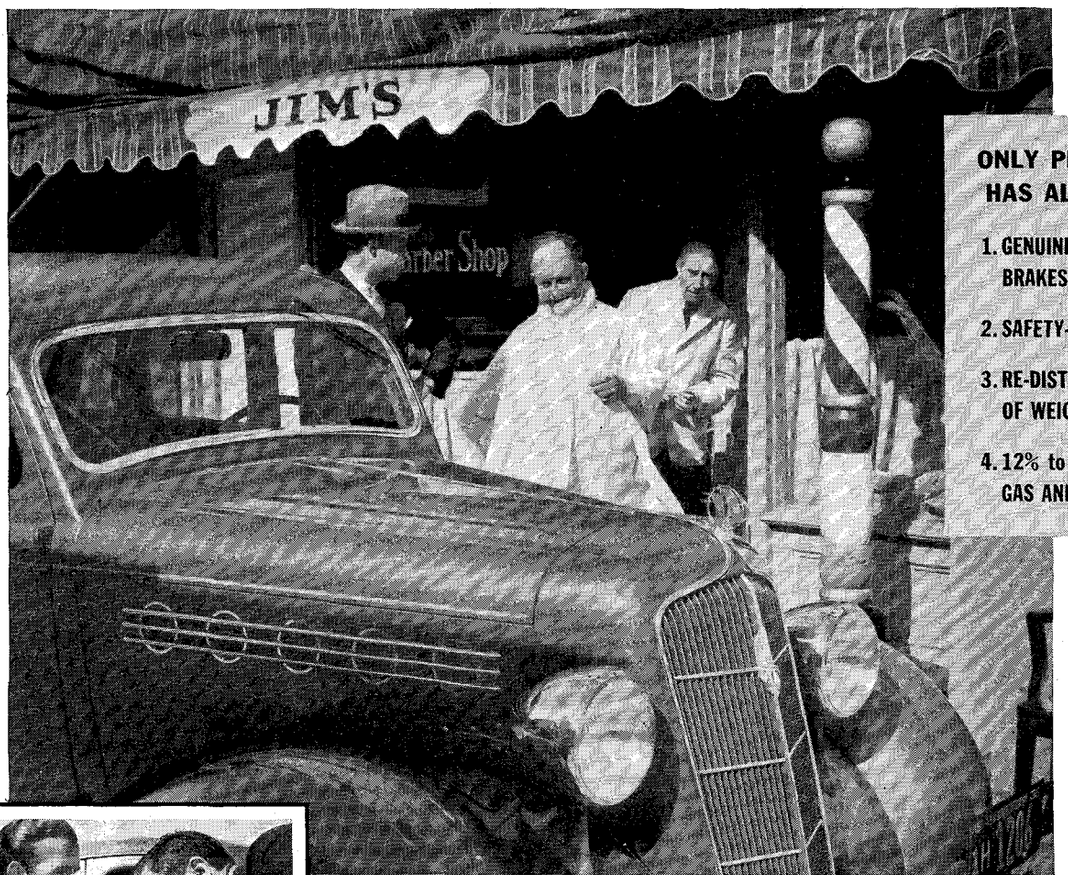
There's no such thing as a hot shave for any man who uses Ingram's Shaving Cream and a good blade. Every shave is *cool.*

Three special ingredients of this rich, foamy lather take out all the stings and jabs, tone the skin, and shield it against scuffing and rawness. No burning, no smarting, no need for a lotion. Your face feels fine without it.

Your first tube or jar will convince you that an Ingram's shave is the world's best. Inexpensive, too. Ingram's lathers so freely that you need far less cream to tame your whiskers. Try it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I WOULDN'T BUY ANY CAR WITHOUT HYDRAULIC BRAKES!"



ONLY PLYMOUTH HAS ALL FOUR:

1. GENUINE HYDRAULIC BRAKES
2. SAFETY-STEEL BODY
3. RE-DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHT
4. 12% to 20% LESS GAS AND OIL

Above: Yes! That's an all-steel body.

QUICK, SMOOTH STOPPING—Plymouth's genuine hydraulic brakes are safest!

Don't forget Safety—when you look at "All Three"

TALK TO any traffic authority . . . any insurance man . . . any editor. They'll tell it to you straight:

"Get a car with hydraulic brakes . . . and a steel body . . . every time!"

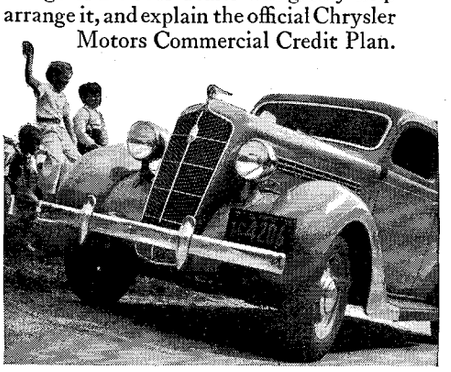
Safety . . . that's why Plymouth has always had genuine hydraulic brakes . . . the safest brakes made!

For the same reason, Plymouth bodies are all-steel . . . reinforced with steel.

Of "All Three" leading low-priced cars, only Plymouth gives you both these vital safeguards . . . which every car needs.

You can *see* that Plymouth is big and beautiful. But you'll have to experience Plymouth's *Floating Ride* to know how comfortable a back seat can be, when weight is correctly distributed . . . the way introduced by the famous "Airflow" cars.

Drive "All Three." Your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer will gladly help arrange it, and explain the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.



MOST BEAUTIFUL, and biggest, of "All Three" lowest-priced cars . . . smart inside and out.

PLYMOUTH Now only **$510** AND UP LIST AT FACTORY DETROIT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED